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AHEAD OF THE MAIL

[CABLES FROM INDIAN PAPERS.]

SUICIDE OF SIR HENRY PRIMROSE

LONDON, June 16th.
At the inquest on Sir Henry Primrose a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind was returned. Evidence was given by a son of Sir Henry to the effect that the deceased gentleman suffered from insomnia which followed a nervous breakdown. In a farewell letter to the witness Sir Henry said: "I know that what I am about to do will seem to be unpardonable, but I have lost all hope of recovery from my nervous breakdown which is worse than formerly. I think that no treatment would be of any use, and I feel that my mind is giving way, and soon I shall be unable to do any real work, and I shall become a miserable wreck and a misery to myself and to all who care for me. It will be far better to end this at once, shameful and horrible although the process may be. Time will dull your pain. Your Distracted Father."

TRIBUTE TO SIR RONALD ROSS.

LONDON, June 21st.
A letter to *The Times*, signed by distinguished medical men of Great Britain, France, Belgium, America and Italy, including the Directors of the Pasteur Institutes in Paris and Brussels, and the Director of the United States General Public Health, as well as prominent men in other walks of life, pays an eloquent tribute to Sir Ronald Ross and suggests marking the 25th anniversary of his discovery of a malaria cure by the establishment in London of a Ross Institute of Research for Tropical Diseases at an initial cost of £500,000. The signatories appeal for funds.

BECKETT AND CARPENTIER.

LONDON, June 22nd.
There is a possibility that Beckett and Carpenter will meet shortly at Southampton, but only to bid each other farewell when Carpenter sails for America. Beckett has gone to Southampton to let his doctor see his hand. He has been closely pursued by the promoter, Major Wilson, who hopes to induce the champion to say if he will fight by the 25th July.

Carpenter declares that if Beckett does not reply definitely by the week end he will sail for America forthwith to fight McTigue. Major Wilson is entirely on Carpenter's side. He says the same expert who examined Beckett's hand found Carpenter's in a worse condition. "It is up to Beckett to say if he will fight."

Carpenter positively rebukes Beckett, saying the affair reflects on him badly. "He picked up my £500 when I asked for a postponement, though his hand must have been unfit for fighting."

Joe Beckett has rejected the suggested new date for his fight with Georges Carpentier, namely, the 25th July, and has refused to meet the Frenchman on any date till his hand is sound.

Carpenter has also consulted a specialist with regard to injuries to his hands which he sustained in his fight with "Batting" Siki and the specialist has announced that Carpenter's hands are in a worse condition than those of Beckett.

ANGLO-AMERICAN POLO.

LONDON, June 23rd.
A New York message states that the Polo Association announces that a series of games between the British and American armies will be played at Meadowbrook from the 3rd to the 8th September. The British players are sending twenty grooms with fifty ponies which will also be used by British Army teams and the Indian Tigers in the American Open Championship, which will be played from the 17th September to the 1st October at Meadowbrook.

ETNA ERUPTION.

LONDON, June 23rd.
The *Daily Mail's* special correspondent has visited the scene of the Etna eruption and has provided an exact picture of what a lava flow really looks like.

Telegraphing from Linguaglossa after a night and dawn spent on the volcano he says that the scene is different from what he expected. It is not precisely terrible when it is possible to approach the lava at the risk merely of a scorched face, but the relentless flow is slowly crushing the houses out of shape and then smothering them under hundreds of thousands of tons of red hot cinders. The impressive and amazing flood of burning lava does not resemble muddy, molten lead as one might expect, but it exactly resembles a vast heap of smouldering slag, 60 feet high, stretching for miles, consisting of huge cinder boulders from whence rise countless columns of smoke.

He proceeds: "You know the mass is red hot only because the boulders on the edges are continually breaking away, exposing the glowing molten liquid within. Every servant who takes the embers smouldering in a kitchen grate gathers a miniature of erupting Etna into the ashpan. These cinders, as they tumble, keep up a constant rattle. It is by their falling that the mass creeps forward. Bushes and trees burst into flames as the fierce embers crawl up."

The *Times* correspondent at Taormina says Etna still pours an apparently interminable flow of lava from 12 apertures. The main stream moves extremely slowly, but the very slowness suggests a sinister, uncontrollable force. He saw a house, overtaken suddenly, become a heap of smouldering ashes. The sound of the perpetual advance is even more impressive than the sight. Muffled rumbles from the depths of the mountain, the crackling from the lava as it crumbles, disclosing fresh molten depths, the crushing of trees as they are irresistibly overwhelmed, all create an uncanny impression of foreboding.

Experts consider that the eruption has entered its second phase, but they cautiously recall that the eruption of 1892 lasted for six months.

YACHTING ON THE CLYDE.

LONDON, June 24th.
The King's racing yacht, *Britannia* to-day visited Rothesay on the Firth of Clyde, where big crowds lined the Craigmore shore to see her start against Mrs. Workman's cutter, *Nyria*, but after ten minutes' level sailing the latter lowered her sails and gave up, something having gone wrong with her gear. The *Britannia* was left to sail over to the first prize. This is her second success in two days. A fine westerly breeze prevailed. The *Nyria's* breakdown caused great disappointment.

GENERAL BRUSILOFF'S DAUGHTER SHOT.

LONDON, June 21st.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Mail* states that the daughter of General Brusiloff, the Red Army Commander and formerly the Czar's Commander-in-Chief, was executed by the Bolsheviks in Moscow for concealing sacred vessels to prevent their falling into the hands of the Bolsheviks. She was informed that in consequence of her father's service a petition for pardon would be favourably considered. She replied: "I cannot accept pardon from the blood hands of the executioners of the Russian people."

She was therefore shot.

VISCOUNT NOVAR'S ESTATES.

LONDON, June 22nd.
Like other noblemen Viscount Novar has registered a company with a capital of £50,000 to administer and develop his estates. He himself and his wife are the principal subscribers. Viscount Novar, who owns about 27,000 acres, is better known to the general public as Sir Ronald Munro-Ferguson, who was Governor-General of Australia from 1914 to 1920.

AIR RACE TRAGEDY.

LONDON, June 23rd.
The first aeroplane race of the year for the Grosvenor Challenge Cup (handicap) race for aeroplanes under 150 horse-power) was marred by a tragedy.

The Bristol monoplane containing Major E. L. Foote caught fire, crashing near Chertsey. The pilot was burned to death. Nine competitors started in the race which was over 404 miles from Lympne to Croydon, Birmingham, Bristol, Croydon and Lympne, stopping half-an-hour at each place.

The race was won by Flight Lieutenant Longton, flying a Sopwith 110 horse-power machine. It is generally accepted that the Chertsey tragedy was due to the crumpling up of one of the wings causing Major Foote's machine to stagger and spin. It dropped vertically on the railway where it "blazed up." The first arrivals on the spot gazed at the terrible sight of the monoplane, which was a red-hot mass with Major Foote's body doubled up in the centre of it.

BECKETT BOWS TO KISMET.

LONDON, June 24th.
The latest announcement in the Wilson-Beckett verbal battle comes from Joe Beckett who says, "I suppose, if Major Wilson insists, I will have to fight on July 26th, though I cannot guarantee to show any form or make a fight of it."

In the meanwhile Smith is urging his claims to take Beckett's place against Carpenter.—*The Englishman*.

THE AGA KHAN'S "MUMTAZ MAHAL."

LONDON, June 24th.
Keystone, in the *Weekly Dispatch*, discussing the Aga Khan's Mumtaz Mahal says that few two year olds have such phenomenal speed and have stopped for another season sufficiently equipped with stamina to gain the biggest prizes of their second and third years. If "Mumtaz" as it is suggested she be familiarly called, proves a stayer, then the English race course has an animal without precedent, whose value may prove to be in the region of £100,000.

ENGLISH WOMEN'S TENNIS TEAM FOR AMERICA.

LONDON, June 25th.
The *Westminster Gazette* criticising the attitude of the Lawn Tennis Association says that Miss Ryan and Mrs. Beamish, are the finalists in the Women's Championship of London. Yet both have been omitted from the English women's team which is shortly to tour America, for which Mrs. Covell, a resident of India and at present accidentally on holiday in England, has been chosen.

Mrs. Covell, it will be remembered, won the Ladies' Championship at the All India meeting at Allahabad in 1922.

LABOUR LEADERS HANNED AT OXFORD.

LONDON, June 25th.
Dr. Farnell, Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, has refused to allow Mr. Lansbury, the Labour member of Parliament, to speak at a meeting of the University Labour Party but has allowed Mr. Clynes, Mr. Walsh and Mr. Trevelyan speaking.

A garden party arranged at Wadham College has been abandoned owing to the Warden, Dr. Wells, who will be Dr. Farnell's successor as Vice-Chancellor, withdrawing his consent on learning that the Communist member of Parliament, Kirkwood, was due to speak.

It is possible that the Oxford City Labour Party will arrange a meeting at which both Messrs. Lansbury and Kirkwood will be asked to speak.

BRITISH OFFICERS IN INDIA.

LONDON, June 26th.
In the House of Lords to-day Lord Raglan asked why officers in India did not receive the same allowance for married officers as those in England, why officers holding brevet rank should forfeit two shillings daily on transfer to the Indian establishment and also whether officers on six months' home leave were liable to full income tax in both countries.

Viscount Peel replied that the first question was based on a misconception, inasmuch as it assumed that the pay in both cases was based on the same principle. He pointed out that generally speaking the pay of Indian officers was more in the nature of a consolidated rate whereas the pay of an officer in England was more in the nature of pay with certain allowances. He declared that several phases of the Indian married allowance would come up next year when questions of pay would be considered. He admitted a number of anomalies attached to the extra pay of brevet rank and could only think that it escaped attention when the revision took place in 1919. He finally denied the suggestion that those on six months' furlough were liable to full income tax in both countries.

LONDON, June 27th.
Sir Charles Yate will ask in the House of Commons on Monday whether, on the municipalisation of the Government cantonments, Indian Army officers in civil employ such as Cantonment Magistrates will be permitted to retire on proportionate pensions.

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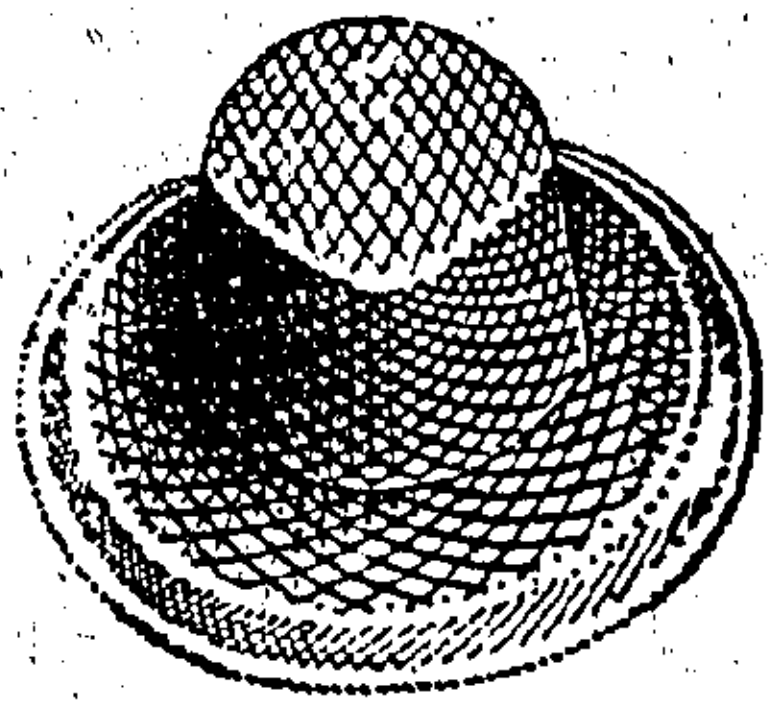
Writing from Singapore, under date March 31st, 1922, Sir Godfrey Thomas, Private Secretary to H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, says:—

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant and am desired by the Prince of Wales to thank you for the copy of the 60th annual edition of *THE DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ETC., ETC.*, which His Royal Highness has been pleased to accept, and which will be extremely useful during the remainder of the tour.

Yours faithfully,
GODFREY THOMAS,
(Private Secretary.)

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CHINA'S WEALTH.
LESSONS FROM SHANGHAI AND
HONGKONG.

The *N.Y. Daily News* in a recent
article says:—

A couple of holidays this week has
given us time to take some stock of the
financial market as it rules in Shanghai.
There is a mass of money in this centre,
and the disposal of it throughout the
community is of a character to induce
much thought, which if it could compel
an equal consideration at Home of
China's condition might bring about such
pressure on the politicians that they
would not be slow to adopt a strong
policy in regard to China. At Home,
during a period of trade depression like
the present, money flows naturally into
gold-edged securities, and such stocks as
Government loans tend to show a strong
appreciation, the inevitable result being
that industrialists, with their smaller cer-
tainty of a return on capital, are neg-
lected and record a lower level of price.
The same does not apply here in like
manner and for this reason, that so much
of the money is held by Chinese and
their affections have not yet been de-
veloped in the direction of long term securities
with an assurance of regular interest.
They have a keen preference for land
above all other things, while the mer-
chant, ever waiting for a chance to
finance his imported cargoes into the
interior with some measure of security,
prefers the short term loan system which
native banks offer, so that practically at a
moment's notice, he may have his money
to resume business operations interrupted
by banditry and civil war. Naturally in a
state of affairs such as this present we
expect to see the merchants' money in
Shanghai, earning a low rate of interest,
while awaiting profitable employment, but
there is more money than that of the mer-
chants in the coffers of the banks here,
and a great deal more in Hongkong.
Where that money comes from is a matter
which Home business men ought to be
interested in knowing, so that they can
bring the necessary pressure to bear upon
unscrupulous politicians.

Events in Hongkong during many
months back are perhaps a better indi-
cation of the state of affairs than we see
it for ourselves in Shanghai, although
similar conditions have obtained here in
the past and may do so again at almost
any time in the future. Kwangtung is
a wealthy province, inhabited by a race
of merchants who rank with any in the
world for business acumen. They have
accumulated considerable wealth in the
past, and in spite of official exactions have
still gone on in the path of affluence.
Where they have traded officials have
equally waxed prosperous by methods at
which they are adept. Kwangtung for
the past two years and more having been
the scene of turmoil, a great deal of the
capital of the merchants has gone to
Hongkong for safe keeping, thereby
helping to swell the available capital in
the Colony. In addition, officials have
found that the ever-changing kaleidescopes
of events has not been for their comfort,
and their "savings" have likewise gone
to the Colony, not filtered in but enter-
ing by the million. They have paid a
remarkable tribute to the power of good
government which they took care to avoid
instituting. It was not long in these
circumstances before a land boom
developed in Hongkong, and property
has now risen to enormous figures, much
of it having in these recent months passed
into Chinese hands. The amount of
property available, however, has not been
sufficient to satisfy the Chinese demand,
and the interesting spectacle has been seen
of their purchasing industrial
shares for a rise. It has come to such a
pitch that two or three months ago Hong-
kong was in full control of the Shanghai
share market. It owned, for instance,
three-quarters of the shares in a local
cotton company whose capital runs into
millions, and probably half of a ship-
building company. At any time in the
present state of China Shanghai may
receive similar attentions, as it has done
in the past, and when land mortgages
and purchases are no longer able to meet
demand, we may see the entry of much
of this money into industrial and other
stocks.

However gratifying this may be to the
local dabbler in such stocks, the view
must occur that by these operations
China is being drained of money which
in the normal state of affairs would go
to finance her internal trade. The point
is too obvious to require elaboration, but
we would now draw attention to a fur-
ther element in operation here. The
retail trade of any city is today closely
regarded by economists whose thoughts
run on purchasing power of communities
and similar indications. We may, ac-
cordingly, quote a report referring to the
annual cheap sale of one of the large
stores in town which normally caters for
the middle classes and lowered salaries
people generally and whose business is as
much Chinese as foreign. It is believed
that its sales during the present season
were actually forty per cent. lower than
a year ago. This tells its own tale.
Here is a community, reputedly wealthy
and certainly having a great deal of
money held by it, yet its purchasing
power is low, lower than a year ago when
already the trade depression had set in
with its full force. The conclusion to
be drawn is that the money is not in the
proper hands, that it is lying idle,
and it may further be deduced that
until it does get into the right
channels trade here will languish. This
position as regards Shanghai may well
be applied to China at large, and until
it is remedied there seems little hope of
better conditions for our merchants. It
may well be believed that if banditry and
evil officialdom could be removed or even
lessened the same money would quickly
seek its proper medium, but until effec-
tive steps are taken to ensure that, there
will be poverty in a country of plenty
and any appearance of well-being will be
illusory and fleeting.

THE ANTI-JAPANESE
BOYCOTT.

JOINT CONFERENCE IN SHANGHAI.

At the opening meeting of the joint
conference of Japanese Chambers of
Commerce in China and Japan and the
Sino-Japanese Business Men's Associa-
tion, in Shanghai last week, Mr. M.
Yonetsu, manager of the Nishin Kisen
Shipping Company at Shanghai and the
Vice-President of the local Japanese
Chamber of Commerce, took the chair,
and following his statement as to the
purpose of holding this joint conference,
representatives of the Japanese Cham-
bers of Commerce in various parts of
China delivered speeches concerning the
progress and the actual condition of the
anti-Japanese agitation.

Mr. Yonetsu, the Chairman, address-
ed the assembly mainly in the following
terms:—Since the first revolution in 1911,
the thoughts of the Chinese young gen-
eration have undergone a radical change,
but nevertheless they have in reality de-
voted themselves merely to the restora-
tion of China's national rights, with the
consequence that the domestic affairs in
this country are growing more complica-
ted and confused than ever. This chaotic
state of affairs has led to such serious
incidents as the Linchong outrage that
has seriously besmirched the name of
the Republic of China. In fact, the pro-
spect of the situation in this country is
now so gloomy that foreign intervention
appears to be near in sight. It is most
imperative for China, therefore, to lose
no time in reforming her internal affairs.
Japan, as a neighbouring country, has
up to the present always shown China
most profound sympathy and hoped that
the latter would do everything within her
power to reform her internal affairs, to
establish without delay a sound central
Government and this to bring into exist-
ence a nation able to secure and guaran-
tee the lives and property of foreign-
ers of all nationalities living within the
domain of China. China, however, has
not only failed to reform herself, but
has taken anti-Japanese action. There
exists a tendency that an agitation of
this sort will grow gradually from bad
to worse. The Japanese people residing
in China have endured with as much
patience and with as much respect as
possible, this irresponsible and un-
scrupulous agitation by Chinese who
have gone so far as to commit anti-
Japanese outrages as a protest against
the 1915 Twenty-one demands through pro-
per and international measures, and the
retention by Japan of Port Arthur and
Dairen, resulting finally in the Chang-
sha incident. Under these circumstances,
the Japanese Chambers of Commerce and
other public bodies in various places of
China have requested the Tokyo Govern-
ment to file a strong protest with the
Chinese Government. Accordingly, the
Japanese Government has, through the
Japanese Legation at Peking and the
Japanese Consulates throughout China,
lodged grave protests with and given strict
warning to the Central Government of
China as well as the provincial authori-
ties concerned, but all to no purpose.
We cannot but come to the conclusion
that the powers that be of China have
not been and are not enforcing any con-
trol whatever with regard to the unlaw-
ful anti-Japanese agitation. China is
thus, by ignoring the mind of the Govern-
ment and the people of Japan, perpetrat-
ing outrages and steadily carrying out
the so-called rupture of her economic
relations with Japan, which, we are given
to understand, is an act of violence that
comes only next to the opening of actual
hostilities. What we want emphatically
to point out is that there is a limit to
Japan's patience and self-restraint and
that the time has already come when we,
with firm determination, should attach
little hope to such scraps of paper as
notes of protest, but should formulate
some concrete counter-measures, display-
ing thereby our real intention.

Mr. S. TAKETANI, delegate of the Tien-
tsin Chamber of Commerce, spoke briefly
as follows:—Despite the fact that there
is a section of the Japanese people, who
regard the present anti-Japanese boycott
and agitation as a universal voice of the
Chinese nation as a whole, it seems cer-
tain that such a conclusion is entirely
wrong, and that this movement has been
carried through by a minority of the
Chinese people who want to attain their
ends, political or commercial. From the
political point of view, it may safely be
stated that the agitation is due to the
strategy and intrigues of the Chihli fac-
tion, whose object is to divert the atten-
tion of the Chinese people to the diplo-
macy of this country. This may
easily be seen from the fact that the anti-
Japanese agitation and boycott are most
active within the sphere of influence of
the Chihli faction.

Several other speeches were made by
the delegates from Hankow, Changsha,
and Changte, and the meeting was closed
at 5:30 p.m.—*Eastern News Agency.*

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

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"Star" Ferries	53 b.
Langkats (Combined)	3 1/2 b.
Kowloon Wharves	161 b.
Shanghai Docks	95 1/2 b.
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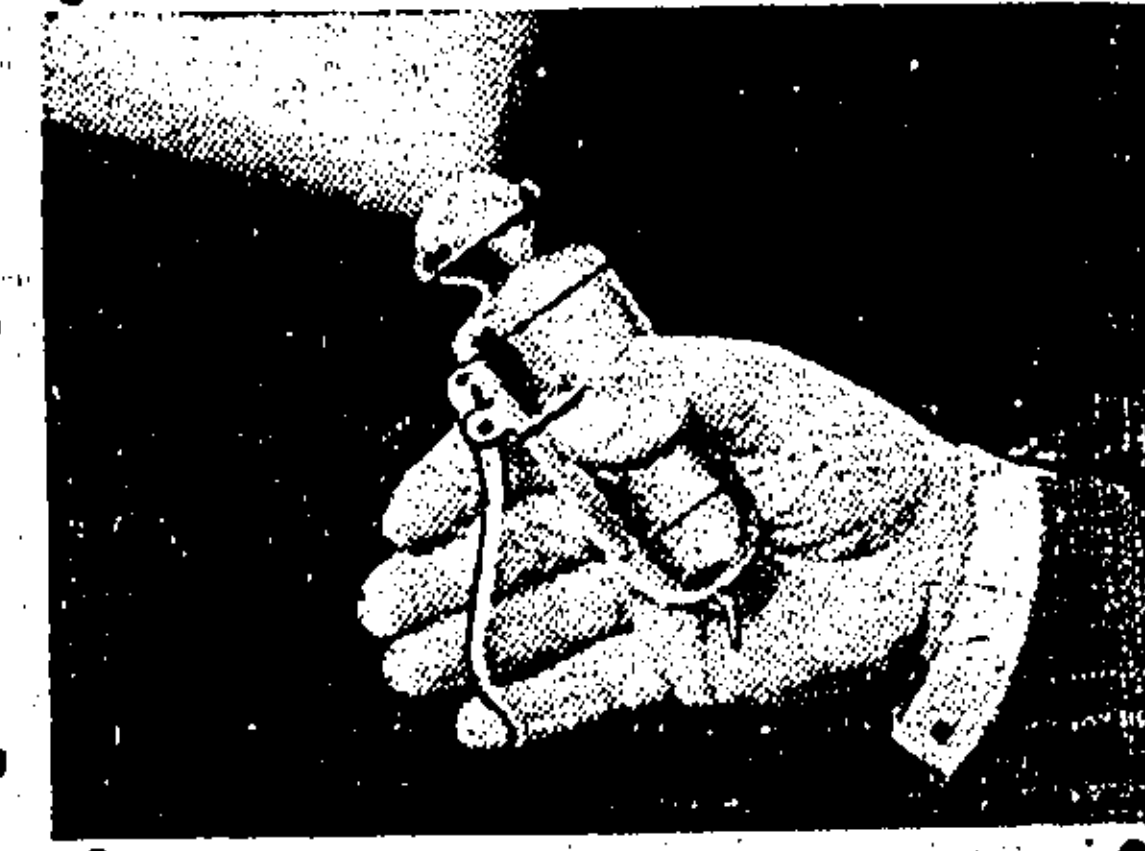
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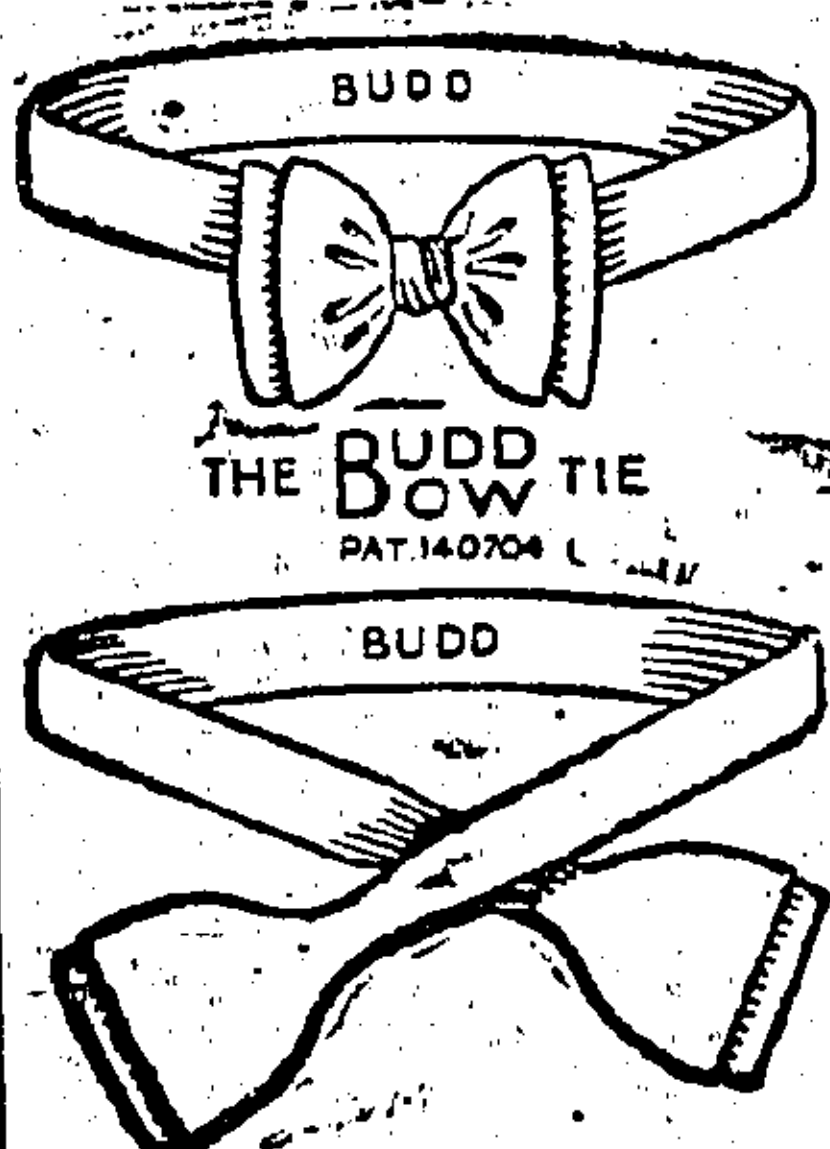
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COMPANY MEETING. UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LTD.

The thirtieth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd., was held yesterday at the offices of the Company, Mr. T. G. Weill presiding. There were also present: Messrs. A. Murdoch, W. C. Shiner, H. J. Silva (shareholders) and Mr. G. R. Edwards (Secretary).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—With your permission I will as customary take the report and accounts as read. Your General Managers regret that your Company has suffered in common with every other business connected with the shipping trade, but I venture to think you will consider the result before you satisfactory in the circumstances. There remains to deal with on this occasion approximately half the sum there was last year, and I have no doubt the allocation recommended will meet with your approval.

Stocks, property and investments have as usual been taken into the balance sheet at conservative values, and you will note a profit of \$3,723.04 realised from the sale of some of your securities.

There are no further items calling for any special reference and I now beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts as circulated. When this has been seconded, I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions that may be asked.

The adoption of the report and accounts was seconded by Mr. Murdoch and carried unanimously.

The only other business before the meeting was the election of an auditor for the ensuing year and dealing with this Mr. Shiner said: Seeing that Mr. C. Bernard Brown, A.C.A., is a partner in the firm of Messrs. Linstead and Davis, I beg to propose that for the ensuing year Messrs. Linstead and Davis be elected auditors at a remuneration of \$500.

The proposal was seconded by Mr. Silva and carried unanimously.

This was all the business before the meeting.

FIGHT WITH BANDITS.

JAPANESE POLICE KILL SIX IN MANCHURIA.

The *Manchuria Daily News* of Dairin gives the following account of a fight between the police and brigands in the leased territory of Kwantung, Manchuria, resulting in the killing of six of the former and of one Chinese policeman on the Japanese side:—

About 4 on the morning of June 16th, a band of eight brigands appeared at Yangshufang, about five miles west of Pitimwo on the Pulantien Road. The Pitimwo police got astride, and Sergeant Takayama, in charge of the Branch Police Office, took personal direction of a party of 30 men, reinforced by a troop of 33 soldiers under a sub-lieutenant. On arrival at the scene, the punitive force were greeted with volleys of rifle fire through the apertures made in the wall of a farm house, in which the bandits had entrenched themselves. The first was warmly returned, and the fight lasted about 2 hours till 4.10 p.m. Six of the brigands were killed, while the remaining two managed to get away, wounded. On the Japanese side, a Chinese policeman was killed and 5 Japanese were wounded. Policeman Kasuga was wounded most seriously.

A physician and a sergeant with a man were dispatched from Dairin to the scene by the night express.

One of the Chinese dead has been half-identified as no less a desperado than Tang Tzu Ming, the notorious chieftain of the band of outlaws that have been terrorising the country.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT.

Later reports say that the Chinese farm-house, in which the bandits lay concealed was enveloped by the expedition. The bandits' lookout on the top of the farm-house failed to notice the operations of the expedition. The brigands presently opened fire. The brigands rushed out of the house and made as if to run away, but were intercepted by a detail of police. They hid indoors, and, by boring holes through the walls, started the police, which was hotly answered. The inmates resisted stubbornly. Thereupon a party of the police climbed on the roof of the farm-house and set fire thereto with some burning kailang stalks. The brigands attempted to flee by the rear door. In the pursuit, four of the brigands were shot dead. Two others engaged in single combat with Sergeant Takayama, in command of the expedition, and another officer. The outlaws took refuge in the closet, and were also killed.

In the meantime, the fire destroyed the farm house and a neighbour's. From the debris, the charred remains of a man were recovered. On the body was found a brown cap and a gold wrist-watch and a rosary such as carried by a Buddhist priest. It wore clothes of black satin. These descriptions answered those generally accepted for the chieftain of the "cent" gang, named Tang Tzu Ming. Although the features of the face were badly burnt beyond recognition, the villagers did not hesitate to identify the remains as those of the dreaded arch-bandit, confirming the identity by the false teeth.

The police claim, from the recent experiences, that, in addition to rifles, they should be armed also with grenades and mountain guns, which might be brought to play with more telling effect.

THE MEXICAN CONSUL SUEB TROUBLE OVER A PASSPORT.

A case in which A. Zuckerman, 10, Carnarvon Buildings, Kowloon, Consul for Mexico, was sued by Wong Yunsai, merchant of Mexico, at present residing at 214, Queen's Road Central, was heard in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, yesterday morning.

Plaintiff claimed the return of a passport and other papers, issued to him by the Government of Mexico, which he had handed to defendant and which defendant refused to return. Plaintiff alleged that defendant had converted the passport and papers to his own use and had deprived him of them. Plaintiff claimed \$1,000 damages for detinue, or, alternatively, \$100 damages for wrongful conversion.

Mr. M. K. Lo represented plaintiff and the defence was conducted by Mr. H. C. Macnamara.

In opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. Lo stated that plaintiff came to his firm and wanted them to make enquiries on his behalf with the Mexican Consul, with regard to a passport which he wanted issued for his wife. Plaintiff had been in business in Mexico for a number of years and was also a landholder there. His business interests compelled him to return, and he wanted his wife to go back with him. Plaintiff had not the slightest suspicion or doubt that he would be allowed to return. Mr. Lo's brother, an attested clerk, went to see the Consul. The Mexican Consul appeared to have got in a great rage directly he saw his (Mr. Lo's) brother and told him that he understood that plaintiff wanted to make enquiries, why should he have taken a third person?

His Honour mentioned that he had known very worthy gentlemen who preferred to deal directly with each other, without an intermediary. He remembered a Commissioner of Customs in Hongkong, some years ago who flew into a violent rage whenever approached by a lawyer.

Mr. Lo thought the proper thing for the Consul to have done would have been to inform solicitors in Hongkong. It seemed to him unnecessarily rude and inconsistent with the courtesy which one would expect from a foreign representative in the Colony.

DIFFICULTIES REGARDING PROOF OF MARRIAGE.

Continuing, Mr. Lo said the Consul spoke with plaintiff in Mexican and then turned round to his (Mr. Lo's) brother and told him that he understood that plaintiff was farmer. By a law passed this year, he said, no farmer could be granted a passport. Mr. Lo's brother explained that plaintiff had a passport, and the only question was whether his wife could have one. The Consul then raised difficulties with regard to formal proof of marriage. He said he would keep plaintiff's passport and enquire into the matter and see if he could issue a passport for plaintiff's wife. In the end, plaintiff said he was anxious to go back to his business, and he said he would go without his wife. He asked Messrs. Lo & Lo to get his passport back for him. On June 6th, Mr. Lo's brother and plaintiff called again at the Mexican Consulate and asked for the return of the passport. The Consul told Mr. Lo's brother that the passport was useless unless he would visit it, and that he could not visit it unless they could prove that plaintiff had a business in Mexico.

Plaintiff went to the country and fetched his partnership books, Mr. Lo proceeded, and then he and Mr. Lo's brother, about June 12th, again went to see the Consul. After reading the partnership books, the Consul said they would have to be legalised. Messrs. Lo & Lo thought that what the Consul meant was that they would have to be verified. They had a statutory declaration made by plaintiff, and Mr. Lo's brother went to see the Consul again. Notwithstanding the declaration, the Consul said the partnership books had not been legalised. Mr. Lo's brother sent for plaintiff, and again they went to the Mexican Consulate. The Consul questioned plaintiff through an interpreter. He said he would consider the matter and would write. Just as Mr. Lo's brother and plaintiff were leaving, the clerk shouted to plaintiff and called him back. Mr. Lo's brother followed and asked if any questions might be put in his presence. The Consul turned to his clerk and remarked in English, "You see, that is the trouble." There was no further conversation and Mr. Lo's brother and plaintiff left.

Mr. Lo gave a resume of the correspondence between Messrs. Lo & Lo and the Mexican Consul, and said that the last letter received from the Consul was the rudest he had ever had in his life. The Consul, in this letter, stated that the passport had been sent to Mexico. His Honour thought if a Consul found irregularities in a passport he was entitled to impound it.

Mr. Lo submitted that if the Consul had supposed that the passport was irregular, he could have written and said so, and that he was unable to return it. As far as plaintiff knew, there was nothing irregular.

The point was argued at some length and Mr. Lo proceeded with his opening. Mr. Lo said he called the actions of the Consul in this case nothing more or less than tyrannical. He might expect it from the Ozar, but not in Hongkong. Mr. Lo had great respect for the English law and he asked his Honour to say if the English law would allow it.

His Honour replied that it was out of his province to say whether they had been treated with courtesy or not. The Consul might have believed, rightly or wrongly, that there was some irregularity in the passport and that his regulations required him to detain it. His Honour mentioned that about twenty-five years ago there were a large number of Chinese who desired to proceed to the United States, which at that time had a strong policy of restriction. Professional classes were admitted, but they did not want labourers coming in and competing with their own working class. Before they would allow a Chinese to enter, he had to have a certificate from the proper department that he was not a labourer. There were thousands of cases, and from the very beginning the rule was made that no candidate could be interviewed in the presence of a solicitor.

Mr. Lo contended that had plaintiff been given back his passport he could have taken it to Canton or Shanghai and the Mexican Consul at either of those places might have taken a very different view of the position.

IF MR. LO WERE CONSUL.

His Honour put it to Mr. Lo that he must assume that he was a Consul and someone brought a passport to him for a visa. It might seem to him that the passport was irregular. Supposing the applicant asked for the passport to be given back to him, thinking that he might find some other Consul who would not see the irregularities, would not Mr. Lo feel compelled to impound the passport and refer it to the issuing office and ask them to deal with the matter?

Mr. Lo replied that he would not, if the passport had been left with him in trust for the position to be looked into. He would give it back to the applicant and tell him that it was no use to him. He would wire to the State Department and they would wire to all the Consuls telling them to have nothing to do with it.

HIS HONOUR SUGGESTS A WAY OUT.

His Honour thought there might be some danger in that proceeding.

His Honour took it that what plaintiff really wanted was to get to Mexico as soon as possible. He suggested that the parties might come together and perhaps the Consul would be good enough to cable his State Department. A reply might be received that plaintiff was well-known and everything would be all right.

Mr. Lo contended that a public service would be done if the Consul in Hongkong were not allowed to do as they liked and if it were made clear they were amenable to the laws of the Colony.

Mr. Lo quoted authorities in support of his argument.

THE CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Macnamara said the Mexican Consul had direct orders from his own Government to impound all doubtful passports. This passport was granted to a man who the Consul had reasonable grounds for thinking, belonged to that class which by Mexican law was excluded from going to Mexico. The evidence in support was furnished by a direct answer given by plaintiff in the presence of the Mexican Consul to his interpreter, and was borne out by his own declaration which he produced to the Consul in support of his application.

THE CONSUL IN THE WITNESS-BOX.

Mr. Zuckerman then went into the witness-box and claimed that he had a perfect right to detain and retain any document belonging to the Mexican Government until he found out if it was legal. He sent the plaintiff's passport to the Mexico State Department on June 19th in accordance with his instructions.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lo, Mr. Zuckerman said his instructions were State papers and he refused to produce them. If the man had brought any document in Spanish to prove his bona fides there would have been no trouble. The only irregularity about the passport was that it was issued to a man whom he believed to be a labourer and who, as such, was not allowed to go to Mexico. Anyone going to Mexico must prove beyond a doubt that he was not a labourer and this the plaintiff had not done.

Later on, the Consul said it was not his obligation to tell applicants what to do.

Mr. Lo: Is not one of your obligations to tell applicants who may want their passports visned what the requirements are before you visne them?

Witness: I could have done so if I had wanted to.

Mr. Lo: Why didn't you then?

Witness: That's my business.

Mr. Lo: Do you claim the right to retain and detain the passport on the ground that it belongs not to the plaintiff but to the Mexican Government?

Witness: Yes. It is a Mexican Government document.

NOT A LOVE LETTER.

Discussing a letter he wrote in reply to one from Mr. Lo the Consul remarked: "This is a Government letter—not a love letter."

Mr. Lo: I do not know how the Mexican Consul makes love, but I should not like to be the lady.

Proceeding with his cross-examination Mr. Lo said to the witness: I suggest to you that all this would never have happened at all if you could have got hold of the plaintiff and had a private interview with him direct.

Mr. Macnamara: I object, Mr. Lo is plainly insinuating that he would have granted a visa if he had been bribed.

His Honour suggested that if Mr. Lo were making insinuations he should make them "less obliquely."

Mr. Lo: I do not disguise anything at all. I do insinuate if it is put like that. (To the witness.) If the plaintiff had given you something more than the usual fee you would have objected to the passport?

Witness: Yes.

"OUT FOR BRIBERY."

Mr. Lo: This man has sworn that there is not a valid reason for his refusing to grant a visa. The only evidence was that the "wretched" plaintiff did not look like a millionaire to the Consul of Mexico. On these facts, it means that this Consul is out for bribery and nothing else.

The Puisne Judge (in witness): If some pecuniary inducement had been offered you, would you have taken it?

Witness: No.

Mr. Macnamara: The whole thing, I may say, has been intentionally confused by the cross-examination. (To the witness): What was it that first aroused your suspicions as to the bona fides of this man's case?

Witness: In the first place, it is not a custom for a man to come with a solicitor to inquire about his passport.

After tiffin, Mr. Macnamara began to address the Court when His Honour intimated that he had no desire to hear him as both as regards facts and law he was entirely with him.

Mr. Lo then arose to address the Court. He craved His Honour's indulgence if he repeated himself more often than was necessary, but he found that it was only with the greatest difficulty that he restrained himself with regard to the case and especially in view of the defendant's demeanour and attitude throughout. He contended that all writers on international law agreed that Consuls enjoyed privileges beyond those of other people. The law was absolutely clear that the Consul had no right to issue passports and that his right to *visa* passports had only arisen as a matter of convention and convenience. A Consul was nothing more or less than a commercial agent for his country. "One did not find many Consuls of the type of Zuckerman who I had the privilege of cross-examining before your Lordship. The fact that there are not many Zuckermans inflicted upon us is the reason why you do not find these cases cropping up more frequently. Does your Lordship seriously think that if this man had conducted himself with the slightest courtesy and reasonableness that this case would have been brought to Court? Certainly not."

Continuing, Mr. Lo said if there was a man whom his Lordship could stamp as a shifty witness it was the defendant.

He gave about three different answers to practically every question I put to him. He hedged round and beat the bush and did not give an honest answer to any question I put to him on matters of importance and relevancy. "Some of the latest cross-examination, your Lordship will agree with me, showed the state of the Consul's mind. He refused to send back this document and I confidently say that he did that out of pure 'cussedness'."

Continuing Mr. Lo said that he had no reasonable ground for believing anything else but what the plaintiff had stated, whilst on the other hand he had no hesitation in saying that in all his Lordship's judicial experience he had never come across a man, occupying a position as the defendant did, who had behaved more disgracefully than this man had done to the plaintiff. His conduct throughout was nothing more than might be expected of the late Cur of Basilia if the stories related were to be taken as true. His behaviour was the greatest respect for the English law but Prussianism could not be allowed in Hongkong or any British Colony. This case was not only of importance to the plaintiff, but to many Chinese who might now be in Mexico and wished to return to their own country. They were more or less at the mercy of insufferable men like the Mexican Consul in Hongkong.

Mr. Lo asked his Lordship if in his written judgment he would comment on the Consul's conduct before giving his decision on the law. This was the first case of its kind which had been brought before his Lordship in Mr. Lo's limited experience and as it was a case of great importance he felt sure that any comments by his Lordship would be welcome.

His Honour remarked that he had three written judgments on hand at the moment, but added that he would be prepared to give one if it was Mr. Lo's wish. His Lordship asked if it was Mr. Lo's intention to carry the matter further.

Mr. Lo replied that he could not give an undertaking on that matter as he would have to seek advice on that, but if so advised he would want to take the matter further.

His Honour: Yes, I fully appreciate your position.

His Honour went on to enquire why the plaintiff had not appealed to the Chinese Diplomatic representative in Mexico, to which Mr. Lo replied that the Hongkong Consul would no doubt have the ear of the Mexican Government so that "it might possibly be chucking good money after bad."

His Honour remarked that it might be as well for him to give a considered judgment so as to comply with Mr. Lo's request, but he could not promise this for a few days.

The Court then rose.

TYPHOID EPIDEMIC IN HONGKONG.

ILLUMINATING DISCUSSION BY SANITARY BOARD.

EPIDEMIC ATTRIBUTED TO WATER STORAGE SYSTEM AMONGST CHINESE.

An interesting discussion occurred at yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board on the present typhoid epidemic in Hongkong. In reply to four questions asked by Dr. W. V. M. Koch, the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. W. V. M. Pearce) gave detailed statistics of the number of cases this year as compared with other years:—

Dr. Koch asked:—

(i) How many cases of typhoid fever and of paratyphoid fever have been notified week by week during the present year, classified according to nationality?

(ii) How many of these cases have been imported and how many of local origin?

(iii) In the cases occurring locally has it been possible to trace the source of infection? If so, will he state such source?

(iv) Has there been an increase in the number of local cases compared with former years?

CASES OF TYPHOID TABULATED.

In reply to the first and second questions, the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH said that the number of cases of Typhoid which had occurred week by week this year were shown in a table which he had prepared. He had taken the period up to the 8th of July the first 27 weeks of this year. Amongst Chinese the weekly totals were as follows:—0, 0, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 0, 4, 5, 4, 6, 2, 13, 13, 10, 14, 5, 18, 5, 7. That gave a total of 124 cases amongst the Chinese, of which eight were imported, the remaining 116 being local cases. Under "British" he had included people of European, Colonial and American citizenship. The weekly totals were: 0, 0, 1, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 4, 2, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 2, 1, 1, 3, 2, 2, making a total of 23 cases, of which four were imported, leaving 19 of local origin. Amongst the Portuguese there was one case in the fourth week, one in the 21st and one in the 25th week, making three cases in all, none of which were imported. Amongst the Japanese community there was one case in the fourth week, two in the 20th and two in the 22nd week, a total of five cases, all local. Amongst the Indian community there were two cases in the 11th week, one each in the 19th, 23rd, 25th and 26th weeks, and 2 in the 27th week, making 8 cases in all, of which four were imported. There was one Filipino case in the 22nd week. That gave a total of 164 cases, of which 148 were local and 16 imported. There were 32 non-Chinese local cases this year, as compared with 33 last year, and 5 imported cases, as against 3 last year.

THE SOURCE OF INFECTION.

Referring to Dr. Koch's third question, the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH said:— "In no case has it been possible to trace the source of infection. The incubation period of the disease is usually two weeks. Under most favourable circumstances, for example, when a patient seeks the advice of a properly qualified medical man early in his illness, another week at least will probably elapse before the nature of the disease is manifest and a notification of the case is made to the Medical Officer of Health.

Infection is by ingestion, but there are many ways by which food and drink may be contaminated by the handling of food and food utensils, by carriers, by the agency of flies. It is only on the occurrence of many cases having a possible source of infection in common that attention is specially drawn to a possible common source, for example, the water supply.

In the present slight epidemic the incidence of the disease has not suggested that the public water supply has been the cause of the outbreak owing to contamination of the water at its source, or during distribution—that is to say, before its delivery to the public. If the water had been so contaminated, I should have expected the outbreak to occur with explosive force, to have involved many hundreds of persons and to have shown a very high incidence amongst the non-Chinese community. The incidence on the non-Chinese has, however, not been greater than can be accounted for by the reaction of Chinese cases on non-Chinese.

No section of our population is independent, from the Sanitary point of view, of the Chinese. It is, however, amongst the Chinese, who do not as a rule drink unboiled water, that the increase in the incidence of the disease is marked. The Chinese, however, use unboiled water for washing food and food utensils and, hence, if the water in their houses be contaminated with disease-producing bacteria, it is certain that they will be infected.

It is not necessary to assume that the water as delivered to the Chinese from the public supply is capable of producing disease. There are ways by which such water may be contaminated after delivery.

At present the water supply is intermittent, the people cannot obtain water directly from their taps when they need it. They draw water for a very short time each day and store it in receptacles which are very liable to contamination. They take pails, tins, cans, etc., to hydrants and draw water. Such portable vessels may well be liable to contamination in the yards and kitchens of Chinese houses.

Water is even obtained from nullahs and other sources of questionable purity, to supplement the scanty supply available from the public mains. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that there has been an increase in a water-borne disease. To what extent carriers of typhoid exist amongst us is not known, but they certainly exist and at a time when the disease, from whatever original cause, has increased, carriers will have increased also. A somewhat analogous outbreak of a water-borne disease occurred in the year 1892 when the Colony was short of water and the Chinese were restricted to a small daily intermittent supply. Water was then also collected and stored by the Chinese under insanitary conditions and an epidemic of cholera to the extent of nearly 600 cases occurred.

If for the term of "source of infection" in Dr. Koch's question I substitute the term "principal factor in the spread of the disease" I may say with reason that it has not been the quality of the water as supplied by the Government which has been the probable cause of the typhoid epidemic, but the "want of sufficient water to maintain a constant supply and the inevitable consequences of such a shortage.

A COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

With regard to the fourth question, the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH said he had prepared a table showing the monthly incidence of typhoid and paratyphoid from 1913 to 1923. Taking the first six months of this year, he found there were 133 cases of typhoid and paratyphoid, of which 11 were paratyphoid and the remainder typhoid. Comparing the figures with those of previous years he found that in 1922 there were, in April, 16 cases as against 21 this year. In May there were 14, as compared with 51; and in June, 13, as compared with 32. The only previous year of the last ten and a half years during which there was any incidence which was at all comparable to that of this year was that of 1918, when in April there were 17 cases, in May 32 and in June 44. This year, however, showed during the last three months a greater incidence of typhoid and paratyphoid since and including 1913.

Dr. Koch thanked the Medical Officer of Health for his very full and exhaustive statement, and added that it was very evident the Chinese were the great sufferers from the disease at the present time. This pointed rather strongly, as Dr. Pearce had said, to the question of the water supply. Had any effort been made to purify the water?

The CHAIRMAN:—That point does not arise at the moment.

Dr. Koch said it seemed to him, rather a pity that they had the Medical Officer of Health claiming that the method of water storage in the houses was responsible for the increase in the number of cases and that apparently nothing had been done to counteract this by giving warning to the Chinese.

The CHAIRMAN:—Isn't it difficult to anticipate? As a matter of fact we are not the Water Board.

Dr. Koch:—I think the Water Authority and the Sanitary Board ought to work hand in hand. We are so dependent on each other, we are not working in water-tight compartments.

The CHAIRMAN:—The question which appears to arise out of the Medical Officer of Health's reply is, "Why can't we get more water?" and the answer is that we cannot control the rain. I would like to put one or two subsidiary questions to the Medical Officer of Health. I think Dr. Pearce stated that the figures showed no increase!

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:—No appreciable increase. If we have an increase of infectious disease amongst the Chinese we are likely to get more carriers in motion and to see a slight increase among non-Chinese, but the slight increase has only been a factor recently. So far as this year is concerned I have shown that there is a decrease of one case, although from the 23rd to the 27th week of this year there was a slight increase.

RECEPTACLES FOR COLLECTING WATER POSSIBLE CAUSE.

The CHAIRMAN: As regards the Chinese, the increase this year over last year is, I think, accounted for almost entirely by the large increase in the number of reports from the Hongkong mortuary?

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:—I have not the figures with me, but I know that quite an astonishing number of cases of typhoid fever has been reported by the Officer in charge of the public mortuary, and I have also remarked that out of those cases a large number are children.

The CHAIRMAN: Something like 95 per cent. of the corpses admitted to the mortuary are those of the abandoned or destitute?

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH: I have not gone into the figures but I know that, for the five years I was in charge of the mortuary, nearly all the cases taken there were either destitute or abandoned people.

The CHAIRMAN: The increase seems therefore to be entirely restricted to the very poor?

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH: To a very large extent, certainly.

The CHAIRMAN: Would I be correct in saying that, if the Government water supply was the cause there would be no distinction between rich and poor in regard to the incidence of the disease?

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH: If the Government water supply was contaminated either at its source or in distribution I would expect no discrimination of people or between localities. I should expect as much typhoid fever, according to population, at the Peak as at West Point or at East Point.

The CHAIRMAN: The conclusion I have come to is the same as yours?

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH: Yes, substantially the same.

The CHAIRMAN: I think you gave the total figures as 148 local cases. Would he correct in saying that it is quite possible that a certain number of the 148 may be imported cases?

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH: They may be. It is extremely difficult to get any reliable data. The incubation period is so long that it may be four or five weeks after infection that a report from the mortuary is sent in.

The CHAIRMAN: There is a very large influx going on at present?

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH: Very large indeed. When I say that certain cases are imported I have very good reason for saying so, and when I say that others are imported it is because I have not sufficient information to go by.

The CHAIRMAN: Would you regard a total of 148 out of a population of 600,000 as a large number or small?

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH: Of course, that depends upon the sanitary condition of the Colony. Having regard to the fact that the water supply here is of a high degree of initial purity, I think 140 cases is somewhat higher than we ought to have. If we could maintain a constant supply of water and not have it collected in all sorts of receptacles and places I think we should have much less typhoid than we have got.

Replying to Dr. Koch, the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH said he had for many years heard rumours of people leaving the Colony when there was disease about. They suddenly became ill, got frightened and ran away. In many cases the Sanitary Board took action to clear them out for a period of 48 hours whilst disinfection work was in progress.

Dr. Koch thought the discussion proved that the Department was not sufficiently staffed. They wanted a Medical Officer of Health who could devote his whole time to making enquiries into cases as soon as they were reported. The Medical Officer of Health was so overburdened with work that he could not possibly do more.

The Board then proceeded to the discussion of other business.

SMALL POX ALSO PREVALENT.

VACCINATION CAMPAIGN TO BE OPENED.

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH said he would like to call the attention of the Board and, through the Press, the attention of the public to the fact that small-pox was persisting somewhat longer this year. Many cases of small-pox notified during the last few weeks dated their infection to 15 days, and in some cases, three weeks before. During January, 3 cases were notified, in February 3, in March 14, in April 22, in May 31, and in June 28. The number might be less, as small-pox now appeared to be on the down grade. Forty-five cases in July would be about 50 per cent. of the June total. There had been a somewhat bad outbreak, and he thought it would be desirable for the Board to consider the question of instituting another vaccination campaign at the beginning of the next cold season.

They had one at the beginning of last season, when 127,000 adults were vaccinated; and again in 1916-17 when some 300,000 people were vaccinated. The Colony was liable just now, as for several years past, to the great influx of population. Although they might vaccinate well over 100,000—even as many as 200,000—people, in a year or two they might find most of those people had left the Colony and that there was again a very large proportion of the population unvaccinated. As small-pox had lingered so long this year he felt that they might expect during the cold weather to have a somewhat bad outbreak and it would be as well to prepare and order free vaccination. Although the Government Vaccination Ordinance did not compel the vaccination of infants during the hot weather, there was nothing in the Ordinance to prevent people being vaccinated. Medical practitioners could vaccinate in the hot weather if they liked and the public could go to the public vaccination stations and get vaccinated there. He thought it was highly desirable, even now during the hot weather, for people not vaccinated recently to take advantage of the public vaccination stations, or go to their medical attendants and be vaccinated.

Dr. Koch said he did not understand how the impression prevailed that vaccination should not be carried out during the hot weather. It was effective and did no harm.

There were present at the meeting:—Mr. G. R. Sayer (Chairman), the Hon. Mr. H. T. Jackson (Director of Public Works), Mr. A. E. Wood (Acting Secretary for Chinese Affairs), Mr. S. W. Tso, Dr. F. M. Otorio, Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Mr. Wong Kwong Tin, Dr. W. W. Pearce (Medical Officer of Health) and Mr. J. A. Fraser (Secretary to the Board).

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

(By "DREAMER.")

Why is it that the majority of Golf professionals will teach us all the strokes from the tee to the green, and then when it comes to the green tell us they cannot teach us to putt; we must learn for ourselves? I fancy the fashion must have been set by Harry Vardon, who at the height of his fame, was a notoriously bad putter, as first-class golfers go. No doubt his admirers thought it was the correct thing, if Vardon said it was impossible to teach a man to putt. With all due respect to such a great exponent of the game, however, I entirely disagree with the idea.

During the last year, or two the Americans have been giving British golfers, some nasty shocks, and it is generally admitted that the American player has shown superiority over the Britisher player near to and on the green. In other words, the American player realises the importance of putting and has learnt to putt. I believe that when the American player is within 15 or 20 yards of the green he reckons to get down in two more shots, whereas the old idea at home would be to get on to the green, and not take more than two putts. To be down in three would be quite satisfactory.

To teach a player to putt does not mean that he is going to sink his ball with consistent regularity. We have our "on" days and our "off" days, but I contend that the player who putts correctly will waste far fewer strokes on the average than the freak putter. Putting is confidence plus a correctly hit ball.

To my mind the following method of putting is correct. Take your line of direction facing the hole with the ball in a direct line between yourself and the hole. Having drawn an imaginary line in the mind's eye from the hole to the ball, choose some particular blade of grass, conspicuous either for its size or "slight variation" in colour, just about two or three inches in front of the ball and on the line on which the ball has to travel. You have now studied the line of the putt, the nature of the ground, and the degree of force needed to get the ball into the hole. The next thing to do is to take up a comfortable position to strike the ball. Grip the club firmly with the left hand, and take the head back, keeping it as near the ground as possible; then strike the ball firmly by bringing the right hand into use on the forward movement, taking care that the ball travels over the particular blade of grass chosen to give the line. The club-head, in following through should also pass over this mark.

I have said nothing about the stance. I leave my readers to take up any stance they like, as long as it is comfortable; but I advise them to be evenly balanced on both feet.

Just a few "don'ts" when putting. Don't play the shot with stiff wrists; bend them just in the same way as when playing any other kind of shot.

Don't take too long over a putt once you have got the line.

Don't tap the ball; hit it firmly so that any uneven ground the ball encounters will not put it off the line.

Don't sway the body forward; it smotheres the shot.

Don't lift the head until you hear the ball rattle in the tin!

Don't be short; always give the hole a chance, unless there is some particularly good reason for not doing so.

Last of all, don't expect to be a good putter if you don't practice.

To realise the importance of putting, one has only to take a good round, such as a 72, the record on the old course at Fanning, and remember that 50 per cent. of the shots were probably made with a putter!

There are still a number of golfers in the Colony who have no respect for either the Rules or the etiquette of the game. I had the misfortune to be behind a player at Happy Valley recently who took 9 to get on to the first green. I know he took 9, because I counted the number of divot holes I mended for him. If we all did that sort of thing the Valley would be useless in about a month. It is astonishing that a man's common-sense doesn't prompt him to repair any damage he does.

The same thing happened in bunkers. Some players walk about in them and play shots leaving great holes which are almost impossible to get out of if one is unfortunate enough to get into them. It is so easy just to rake over any marks with one's club after having played a shot.

BLUE FUNNEL STEAMERS' MISHAP.

The *s.s. Rhezenor*, which passed through Hongkong recently from Home, had the misfortune to go ashore in the Inland Sea last Thursday last. She was re-floated two days later after some of her cargo had been removed. The vessel at the time of the mishap was on her way from Moji to Kobe, and it is thought that she went ashore in a dense fog, although very indefinite news of the circumstances of the stranding is to hand. After the vessel had been refloated she was towed towards Kobe where she was due to arrive yesterday morning. The extent of the damage sustained to the vessel is not known.

The *Rhezenor* was built in Hongkong and made the trip out from Liverpool recently in 20 days.



BATH ROBES MADE OF THE FINEST TURKISH TOWELLING IN WHITE, PLAIN COLOURS WITH CONTRASTING COLLAR AND CUFFS, AND SMART BLOCK STRIPES.

SIZES TO FIT THE SMALLEST TO THE LARGEST MAN.

SPECIAL LINE IN CHRISTY'S WHITE TURKISH TOWELS. THE FINEST TOWEL MADE.

SIZE 60 INCH. X 33 INCH. 3.50 EACH.

OTHER SIZES FROM 2.00 TO 5.25 EACH.



WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE SELECTION OF AMERICAN BATHING SUITS, CUT ON THE LATEST STYLE, AND IN THE SMARTEST COLOURS.

SIZES RANGE FROM 32 IN. TO 46 IN.

NEW RUBBER BATHING CAPS THAT FIT THE HEAD SKIN TIGHT GIVING A SURE PROTECTION TO THE EARS.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

CAFÉ WISEMAN

BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS
PASTRY COOKS

AND
CATERERS.

All Bread, Cakes and Pastry are made at our Daylight Bakery under expert European supervision.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

COLUMBIA

NEW PROCESS DANCE RECORDS.

3878 AUNT HAGAR'S BLUES Fox Trot	3874 RAIL ROAD MAN... Fox Trot
WET YO' THUMB...	BUGLE CALL RAG
3883 SOUTH SEA ISLES	THE WORLD IS WAITING
I'D LOVE TO HAVE YA	ROSES OF PICARDY
3874 SWINGING DOWN THE LANE	HONEY MOON TIME WALTZ
SOME LITTLE SOMEONE	RIVER SHANON MOON

ANDERSON'S.

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE C. 3146.

New Stock of GENTLEMEN'S STRAW HATS Just Unpacked.

These are "Light in Weight" and Fitted with the Famous BUNTON Fitting. The Acme of Comfort.

New Shipment of **KNITTED NECKWEAR** in Pure Silk and Artificial Silk in many SMART DESIGNS and Plain Colours.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS FREDERICK HOUGH in our Firm have ceased.
HUGHES & HOUGH.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1928. [1068]

PEAK CHURCH.

ON the Remaining SUNDAYS in JULY and the SUNDAYS in AUGUST there will be EVENING SERVICE at 9.30 at the PEAK CHURCH. The Preacher on July 22nd will be Rev. J. KIM MACDONALD, and on the following Sundays the Rev. A. D. STEWART. All Seats are Free. [1067]

CHINA SEAS.

HONGKONG HARBOR.

AS from the 23rd JULY, 1928, and until further Notice Two (2) Junks will be employed in taking Soundings and Boreings in the Harbour on a Line from STARKE PIER to HOLT'S WHARF.

Each of the said Junks will exhibit—
By Day—On the Foremast a Red Ensign, and a Red Ball 2 feet in diameter.
By Night—On the Foremast 2 Red Lights in a Vertical Line one over the other, 4 feet apart; and at the Bow and also at the Stern one White Light, each of the White Lights to be placed 6 feet above the Gunwale.
All Vessels are warned to give these Junks a Safe Berth and to proceed at Slow Speed when passing.

C. W. BECKWITH,
Harbour Master, etc.

Harbour Office,
Hongkong, 16th July, 1928. [1069]

G. R. R.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that QUEEN'S ROAD EAST between ARDENAL STREET and WANCHAI ROAD WILL BE CLOSED TO MOTOR TRAFFIC from TUESDAY, 17th INST., until Further Notice.

P. P. J. WOEHOUSE,
Acting Capt. Sup't. of Police.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1928. [1066]

THE EAST ASIATIC CO. LTD.
COPENHAGEN.

THE Steamship
"HOLIVIA"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd of July, 1928, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on the 23rd of July, 1928, at 10 a.m.

All Claims must reach us before 28th of July, 1928, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JOHN MANNERS & CO. LTD., Agents. [1065]

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION.

STEAMER FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR: COPT, MEDITERANEAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS AND LONDON.

THE Steamship
"KIDDERPORE"

carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port at Noon on SATURDAY the 21st INST., taking Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office up to 5 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. [1059]

HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS'
SHARE AND LAND BROKERS.

No. 8, Des Vaux Road,
2nd Floor.

Telephone No. C. 4308. [107]

VISITORS TO CANTON
BY THE PEARL RIVER

CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD

With Illustrations, Maps and Flags.

PRICE... \$1.75.

On Sale at

Hongkong: "Daily Press" Office.

Messrs. KELLY & WATSON LTD.

Messrs. BARNES & CO.

Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Offices of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" have been removed to 1A, CHATEL ROAD (3rd floor), to which Address all Correspondence should be directed.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1928.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1928, will be PAYABLE on WEDNESDAY, 27th AUGUST, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, 28th July, to Wednesday, 8th August (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1928. [1050]

WE are Selling a Small Stock of Below-mentioned Goods in Whole or Half Piece Lots (50 Yards Per Piece):

Finest Quality WHITE COTTON DRILL 27/3 @ 62 cts. per Yard.

Do. COLORED ALPACA 34" @ \$3.35 per Yard.

Do. PROOF UNION SILK 64" @ \$5.00 per Yard.

IMPORT DEPARTMENT,
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

1063

TENDERS WANTED.

RELIABLE CONTRACTORS are invited to Tender for the following Works:

Over 30,000 cu. feet Cut-moulded and Fine Punched Granite.

Over 35,000 cu. feet Brickwork.

For Particulars, apply to the HONGKONG REALTY & TRUST CO. LTD., Architects, Powell's Building.

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TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—Four Rooms on Fifth Floor.

Apply UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

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No. 8, MOSCOW ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Members British Chamber of Commerce (Shanghai). Mr. T. W. BOWEN, Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Shipbrokers, Incorporated by Royal Charter, London.

STEAMSHIP AGENTS AND SHIPBROKERS.

For the Purchase, Sale and Charter of Vessels of any Tonnage, Passenger and/or Cargo, New and/or Old, with delivery China at Very Low Prices.

SALVAGE OPERATORS, MARINE SURVEYORS AUCTIONEERS, COAL MERCHANTS.

FREIGHT BROKERS, METAL MERCHANTS.

Machinery For Sale, New and Old in First-Class Condition.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS, SHARE-BROKERS (Members Shanghai Share-Brokers' Association).

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Catalogues and Price-Lists on application (Enquiries Welcomed).

CABLE ADDRESS: BOWEN, Shanghai. Codes: Bentley's, Scott's, A.B.C. 8th Edition and improved.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes—XL, XL, XS.

FOR SALE—4-Cylinder, 5-Seater "OLDSMOBILE" CAR. In First Class Running Order. Has run 7,000 miles. Apply Box No. 1070, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [109]

TO LET—EUROPEAN FLATS in Lee Building, Wanchai Road. Apply to 32, Kennedy Road. [106]

WHAT IS EYESTRAIN?

The eye has certain tiny muscles. When objects we look at do not come up to a sharp focus in the eye, these muscles exert themselves unduly and enable us to see clearly in spite of the defect. These muscles tire and relax causing the objects looked at to become blurred and indistinct. Upon closing the eyes for a few seconds the muscles become more or less rested and objects are clear again for a brief period. Properly fitted glasses correct eye-strain, whether caused by astigmatism or age.

The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 83, Queen's Road Central, have the equipment to fit you glasses properly.—ADV7. [104]

INTIMATION

TOILET SOAP BARGAINS

Yardley's Oatmeal Soap... 50 cts. per box

Coal Tar Soap... 50 " "

Carbolic Soap... 50 " "

Colgate's Floating Bath Soap... 20 " per Tub

Vinolia L. & L. Soap... 50 " per box

Carbolic Soap... 50 " "

Coal Tar Soap... 50 " "

Medical Soap... \$1.20

Terebene Soap... 1.20

Zambuk Soap... 1.75

Cimolite Soap... 1.00

Colgate's Sulphur Soap... 60 cts.

Zenobia Assorted Soap... 5.00

Savon Pate Amoures... 25 cts. Tub. 2.75 per box 1 doz.

Rimmels Cologne Soap... 1.50 per box

J. & J.'s Baby Soap... 1.35

Gerard's Eucalyptus Soap... 10 cts. Tub. 1.00 per doz.

Fiver's Soap assorted... 3.00 per box

Outline Soap... 1.00

Antezema Soap... 1.00

R. & G.'s Heliotrope Soap... 5.00

Savon Fleur D'Amour & Ambre Rose... 6.00

Assorted Best... 3.75

Round... 2.25

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.,
Hongkong Dispensary.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 16.

BIRTH.

MAY.—At Kobe, on June 28th, to Mr. and Mrs. E. A. G. MAY, a son.

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Vaux Rd. C. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 18th, 1928.

GERMANY'S CAPACITY TO PAY.

WITH the cables summaries of the most recent speeches of the British and French Prime Ministers before us on the subject of German reparations we can measure to some extent the gravity of the situation in Europe. Shorn of all its embroidery Mr. Baldwin's statement was a definite stand against the attitude of France. He said that the reparations the Allies were obtaining were not only less than before the occupation but were being exacted at the price of the growing dislocation of the German economic system and, as seemed probable in the future, the total collapse of the system itself. The British Cabinet is firmly convinced, he said, that methods which can only result in the ruin of Germany would be fatal to Great Britain, to our Allies and to the whole of Europe. France on the other hand, in the person of her Premier, is adamant. "France does not intend to surrender her pledges in the Ruhr," says M. Poincaré. He denies that the occupation of the Ruhr is responsible for the German economic sickness and he says Germany would in any event have continued to slide down the abyss she had herself dug. The Paris summary of the Premier's speech at Senlis says M. Poincaré "gave no hint of the likelihood of defection from his oft repeated policy by creating the impression that any concessions towards Franco-British unity in the forthcoming negotiations must come from Britain." Yet both Prime Ministers are anxious to maintain the Anglo-French alliance.

Mr. Baldwin said that in the opinion of the British Government the alliance continues to be the main security for European peace. It is obviously an extremely difficult and delicate task to reconcile the views of the two Powers as to what is the measure of Germany's capacity to pay. "We are as determined as any of our Allies," Mr. Baldwin declared in the House of Commons, "that Germany shall make reparation for the damage done in the great war to the fullest extent of her capacity. We have never wavered on this point. I do not believe our people ever will. Indeed we are ready to use every measure to compel Germany to pay up to the amount of her capacity." That sentiment is shared by every loyal British subject; but we must necessarily leave it to the Governments and their experts to say what is the full measure of Germany's capacity to pay. The man in the street is struck with blank amazement at the way this measure has shrunk since the Treaty of Versailles was signed. Let us show the shrinkage in a brief table of the various proposals fixing the amount of reparations:—

Allies' figure, 1919... \$21,300,000,000

Allies' figure, Spa, 1920... 6,000,000,000

Mr. Bonar Law's proposals, 1922... 2,500,000,000

Calculated cash value of present German offer... 1,500,000,000

There are other circumstances in connection with the matter equally puzzling to the British taxpayer. His newspapers tell him that while in England taxation is fantastic in its severity, in Germany it is no longer counts. The Daily Mail calculated a month ago that at the rate of exchange then prevailing, taxation in Germany amounted to less than 3s. a head—against the 21s. per head, which is paid by the people of England, and it exclaimed: "So that our taxes are a hundred times as heavy as the German, incredible as it may sound. Yet there are people in this country who are going to and fro and demanding that this fraudulent debtor shall be 'let off,' and that yet more taxes shall be piled on poor John Bull." But the people who are demanding that Germany shall be let off more lightly are not demanding it in the interests of Germany, but rather, paradoxical as it may seem, in the interests of the British taxpayer because they are convinced that the utter collapse of Germany, which they greatly fear, will mean the addition of a much greater burden on the taxpayers of all Allied countries. Everybody is aware that Germany has paid but a mere fraction of what she undertook to pay. In four years from the peace of 1919, Germany has paid a total amount of £280,000,000 for reparations and the cost of the army of occupation. It has been pointed out that this affords an extraordinary contrast with the action of France, who, after the peace of 1871, in two years paid the entire indemnity of £200,000,000 demanded and also the cost of the German army of occupation. Of the total German payments for reparations France has received in cash or kind the derisory amount of £14,500,000, and England the equally preposterous amount of £5,700,000, or about one-sixth of the sum that the British taxpayers have annually to find for the United States. And when we come to the consideration of Germany's latest offer, which works out at on—about £1,500,000,000, it looks a ridiculously small sum, when we remember that Great Britain is paying £800,000,000 to the United States, that France has expended over £1,000,000,000 on the repair of the damage done by the German armies—much of it maliciously—and that the German debt has been wiped out by the process of depreciating the mark. "If the Allies accepted such a scheme, and if the Germans really found the money," says one English writer, "then Germany would have won the peace. She would have made the victors pay for the war and have placed them in such a position, that, crushed under the intolerable load of debt, their industries could not compete with hers." The British Government no more desires to see that come to pass than does the Government of France, and we may be quite sure that whatever settlement the latest German offer may lead to, it will not be one in which the lugubrious prediction we have quoted stands any possible chance of being fulfilled.

The Shanghai Lawn Bowls Association has decided to send teams to Hongkong and Hankow during September to play interport matches.

A. M. Watt, a Yokohama sharebroker, has been convicted of fraud in connection with the pledging to a Japanese bank of share scrip belonging to clients and has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.

CHINA ENDEAVOURS TO FORESTALL BRITISH PROPOSALS.

London, July 16th.

The Daily Telegraph's diplomatic correspondent says that while the British proposals for the protection of foreigners in China have not yet been submitted to the Chinese Government, the latter is endeavouring to forestall at least some of the demands by initiating reforms. He is of the opinion that such manifestations of goodwill are doubtless healthy, but practical results have still to be appraised.

A middle-aged Chinese died in hospital on Monday as the result of injuries received through being run over by a motor-truck No. 443, belonging to the Hongkong Lumber Co., at Aberdeen. It appears that the deceased climbed on the footboard of the truck for a free lift. Near the paper mills he attempted to jump off whilst the truck was in motion and was run over.

The Medical Officer of Health's return for the week ended July 14th shows the following cases of notifiable disease: Plague—3 fresh cases, 10 deaths; small pox, 15 cases, 13 deaths; enteric fever 7 cases, 8 deaths; cerebro-spinal fever 1 case, 5 deaths. There was also one case of diphtheria and one fatal case of puerperal fever. Two deaths from influenza (not notifiable) were also reported.

We learn that, as the result of an amalgamation in interests recently arranged between Messrs. Reiss Brothers, 1923, Limited, and Messrs. Holyoak, Massey & Co., Ltd., Hongkong and China, the sole use of the trade-marks, chops, Hong name ("Tai Wo") and entire goodwill in Hongkong and China of Messrs. Reiss Brothers, Limited, 1921 (in liquidation) has been covenanted to Messrs. Holyoak, Massey & Company, Ltd.

THE DISMISSED EUNUCHS.

PEKING, July 16th.

The actual number of eunuchs dismissed is 1,430. They were given three days grace in order that they might remove their belongings from the Palace, and they will be furnished with temporary lodgings and free transportation to their homes. They will also receive a small cash allowance.

THE SINGAPORE NAVAL BASE.

FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY REPUDES "A GROSS LIBEL."

London, July 16th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Lambert and Commander Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Amery said it was clearly understood by all the delegates to the Washington Conference last year that Great Britain was retaining full freedom of action regarding Singapore. There was no discussion of the particular arrangements we or any other of the Powers concerned contemplated at naval bases outside the zone explicitly defined in the agreement. The Cabinet first approved of the proposals for the Singapore base in June, 1921. There was no reason why the details of the extra facilities we were going to establish there should have been communicated to Washington.—(Loud Ministerial cheers.)

A suggestion had been made that we put our hands to a document purporting to maintain the status quo while keeping a card up our sleeves. Mr. Amery repudiated this as a gross libel.—(Loud Ministerial cheers.) He emphasised that the Washington Agreement in no wise limited the participants as regards the building of other than ships or improvements to dockyards in the Pacific or other waters. No Powers communicated with each other as regards any of these matters.

CHINESE UNREST.

SUGGESTION FROM MANCHESTER.

London, July 16th.

The Executive of the China and Far East section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has sent a memorandum to the Foreign Office suggesting that special railway Chinese police under foreign supervision should be stationed at all the principal railway stations and, where necessary, travel on the trains, with power to prevent unlawful acts being committed on the railway and the neighbourhood.

SHANGHAI COMPLAINT REGARDING POST OFFICE TRANSFER.

London, July 16th.

In a letter to the Times, Mr. Oscar Berry, who has just returned from Shanghai, asserts that everyone there is put to the greatest inconvenience by the handing over of the British Post Office to Chinese control.

The Rev. Earl R. Bull, missionary, Kagoshima, Kyushu, Japan, writes as follows: In 1856 Dr. Edward Jost Bettelheim, a Hungarian Jew, left the missionary work in the Loo Choo Islands, but as to his subsequent history we have no facts. About that time some of his translations of the Gospels were printed in Hongkong. If any reader of this valuable paper can put Mr. Bull in touch with his living descendants it will be much appreciated. Search is also being made for copies of his translations, and information about them is also sought.

RESTORATION OF WEIHAIWEI.

COMMISSIONER'S DIRECTOR-GENERAL RESIGNS.

The Director General of the Weihaiwei Restoration Commission, Mr. Liang Jui-hou, has submitted his resignation to the Cabinet, at the same time suggesting Mr. Chung Wen-yao to succeed him.

Mr. Liang gives ill health as his reason in his petition, stating: "I have received instructions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the effect that the details for the reorganization of affairs at the retrocession of Weihaiwei should be prepared by me, which should first be submitted to the Cabinet before action is taken by the organs concerned and the Shantung authorities. Since my appointment as Director General, I have been holding consultations with the British Commission and had submitted reports to the Government thereon.

"Through the assistance received from every quarter, I have been enabled to finish the business of retrocession but I feel that my physical weakness will make it impossible for me to continue with the work of reorganization for Weihaiwei. The problems of opening offices and arranging municipal affairs will require strenuous labour, for which I am not able to bear the strain. In order to facilitate the work for the future welfare of the place, I desire to resign and to recommend Chung Wen-yao, who is well fitted on account of his previous experience in the Government service, to take my place.

"I suggest that he should first be appointed to take charge of the reorganization affairs and that as soon as the actual retrocession takes place, that he be sent to take over Weihaiwei and be appointed Director thereof. The method of making this appointment is for the government to decide."

The Shanghai Lawn Bowls Association has decided to send teams to Hongkong and Hankow during September to play interport matches.

A. M. Watt, a Yokohama sharebroker, has been convicted of fraud in connection with the pledging to a Japanese bank of share scrip belonging to clients and has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH HUNTER'S AGENCY.)

LAUSANNE DISCUSSIONS.
COMPLETE AGREEMENT REACHED
ON ALL POINTS.

LAUSANNE, July 16th.
At a meeting ending at 1.30 this morning, complete agreement was reached on all the remaining points.

The Powers will retain one cruiser and two destroyers in the Straits until December 31st, in the event of ratification being outstanding till that date.

It is expected that the Treaty will be signed on July 25th.

PEACE MAY BE CONSIDERED AS
DEFINITELY ASSURED.

LAUSANNE, July 16th.
A formal meeting of the whole conference is being held today for the purpose of registering the agreement, but no further difficulty is anticipated and peace may be already considered as definitely assured. The agreement satisfies the Turks and the settlement is the best possible in the circumstances. The thorniest question, the various concessions, was solved by putting the *regie generale* of the railways and Vickers Armstrong on a footing of equality with any competitor for the next years five years, in lieu of preferential rights. This dispenses of the difficulty raised by the Chester concession and satisfies the American observer.

EARLIER CABLES.

CHESTER CONCESSION AGAIN
RAISED.

LAUSANNE, July 16th.
Besides the Turkish demand for the withdrawal of the Allied naval forces, the Conference is finding difficulties with regard to concessions, regarding which the French assert that America has intervened and protested against recognition by the Treaty of some pre-war concessions which were not absolutely legally accomplished when war broke out, notably those of the railway regime and the Turkish Petroleum Company.

The Turks admit that the Chester concession prejudices the preferential rights of these concessions but say this is unavoidable, as the Angora Assembly approved the Chester concession. Now Turkey wants to abolish all preference in this connection. It is pointed out that the Chester concession brings with it options and it is asked why should options be granted to one group and refused to another?

LAUSANNE, July 16th.
While the concessions question is not yet settled, it appears that an understanding has been reached regarding the evacuation difficulty, under which three inviting Powers will retain one cruiser each in Turkish waters instead of two, pending ratification.

LATEST CABLES.

U.S. SENATE ELECTION.
REPUBLICAN DEFEATED BY
LABOUR CANDIDATE.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, July 16th.
Mr. Magnus Johnson, a farmer, who stood as a Labour candidate, has been elected to the United States Senate, defeating Governor Preus, the Republican candidate and a supporter of President Harding, by a heavy majority.

The election attracted widespread interest, in view of the fact that Senator La Follette, the leader of the Progressive Bloc, supported Mr. Johnson.

DESEBTERS FROM BRITISH
LINERS.

TEST CASE AT SOUTHAMPTON

SOUTHAMPTON, July 16th.
Twenty-five members of the crew of the *Zerethan* have been summoned for desertion from British liners in New York. In the test case defendant was ordered to forfeit the balance of wages due to him from the British line, and also his effects which he had left aboard.

The prosecuting solicitor asked the Magistrate to state a case. Pending a decision twenty-four other summonses were adjourned *sine die*.

LATEST CABLES.

CAPITALISM ATTACKED.
LIBERATE IN THE HOUSE OF
COMMONS.

LONDON, July 16th.
Labour's attack on the Capitalist citadel was renewed on the resumption of the debate in the House of Commons, on Mr. Snowden's motion in favour of Socialism, mentioned in a cable message dated March 31st.

All parties combined to repel the assault, and the motion was rejected by 388 votes to 121.

Mr. Clynes declared that Capitalism was on the defensive. Mr. Lloyd George, in predicting keen competition when European conditions were stabilised, urged an inquiry into the causes of industrial discontent.

MR. AMERY IN FACETIOUS
VEIN.

Mr. Amery (First Lord of the Admiralty) was the Government spokesman. He suggested that Socialism would not merely involve a Postmaster-General, but a "Butcher-General" etcetera, and an Under Secretary for poultry, rabbits and underwear. He traversed the condition that strikes were a concomitant of Capitalism and asked whether there had been no strikes in Australian and New Zealand State enterprises.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in winding up the debate, said that every single commodity was being cornered and trade restricted by the Capitalist. He concluded by saying that until the fine, impalpable spiritual effort in every man was roused on the side of production, society would never solve the great problem of production.

PERSIA AND THE SOVIET
RUSSIA CONCEDES PERSIAN
DEMANDS.

TEHRAN, July 16th.
After several interviews with the Persian Council of Commerce, the Soviet Trade Delegation accepted all the former's demands except the question of the date of exchange and participation in the Niini Norgorod fair.

TO PREVENT WAR.
WORLD WIDE DEMONSTRATIONS
ARRANGED.

NEW YORK, July 16th.
Strong pressure is being exerted to induce the Government to enter the International Court, by nation-wide demonstrations organised for July 26th and 28th by the National Council for the Prevention of War. Demonstrations have been arranged for thirty-six states and eight foreign countries.

ESTATE OF LATE MR.
DOUGLAS JONES.

LONDON, July 16th.
Mr. Douglas Jones of Belmont, Hiddesdon, Hertfordshire, late of Hongkong and Shanghai, left estate valued at £181,137.

OBITUARY.

SIR HENRY HOWARTH.

LONDON, July 16th.
The death is announced of Sir Henry Howarth.

LOUIS COUPERUS.

THE HAGUE, July 16th.
The death is announced, from blood poisoning, of the novelist, Louis Couperus, author of "Old People and the Things that Pass"; "The Later Life"; and "Small Souls."

HOME CRICKET RESULTS.

LONDON, July 16th.
Somerset beat Derbyshire at Chesterfield by 61 runs. For Derby, Horsley took 5 wickets for 40 and 5 for 45.

Kent beat Leicestershire at Maidstone by eight wickets. For Kent, Woolley in the first innings made 138 not out. The West Indies beat Warwickshire at Birmingham by nine wickets.

Yorkshire beat Essex at Dewsbury by 290 runs. For Yorkshire, Rhodes, in the second innings, made 102. Sussex defeated Gloucestershire at Bristol by 48 runs. In their first innings Sussex compiled 200 runs. Parker took 7 wickets for 83. Sussex, in their second innings, made 137. Bennett took five wickets for 30 runs.

LATEST CABLES.
EX-SERVICE MEN'S
ORGANISATIONS.DELEGATES RECEIVED BY
THE KING.

LONDON, July 16th.

His Majesty The King, received at Buckingham Palace, this morning, delegates from the British Empire Service League, representing all parts of the Empire. Earl Haig presented the delegates, and His Majesty spoke a few words to each man, recalling memories of the various outposts of the Empire. The King chatted for some time to Lieut. Palmer, V.C., from Malaya, and asked him if he met the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his trip to the East. Lieut. Palmer said (reminiscent of telegram mutilated).

EARLIER CABLES.

PROPOSED SCHEME OF
AMALGAMATION.

LONDON, July 16th.
Earl Haig, presiding at the first biennial conference of the British Empire Service League, which is the outcome of the Capetown Conference of 1921, said one of the principal aims was to combine existing ex-service men's organisations in various parts of the Empire. Colonel Scott Elliot represents India, and Lieutenant F. W. Palmer, V.C., represents Malaya.

Presiding at a dinner of welcome to Overseas delegates of the Empire Service League, the Prince of Wales recalled the kindness of his welcome throughout his tours and declared that the comradeship of the war was still alive, helping the Empire to overcome problems more difficult than those of the war.

Lieutenant Palmer, V.C., proposed a toast to which the Prince, in responding, pointed out that there was hardly a portion of the Empire which he had not visited, except South Africa, which he hoped to visit very shortly.

MOTOR GLIDER CONTESTS.
GRAND PRIX WON BY COUPET.

PARIS, July 16th.
The Grand Prix for motor gliders at Buc was won by Coupet, who covered 310 kilometres in 4 hours, 47 minutes and 19 seconds. He was the only competitor out of seven starters to finish.

Barbot, when leading at the twenty-eighth lap, had to give up owing to engine trouble. The first prize was a hundred thousand francs and Barbot was awarded the second prize of twenty thousand. The machine had to fly over a ten-kilometre circuit thirty times. Each machine had to weigh not more than 250 kilograms and cover a minimum of 200 kilometres, with only twenty kilograms of fuel and lubricants. They also had to rise to a height of 500 metres within half an hour.

MALARIA IN RUSSIA.

RUSSIA, July 16th.
It is reported from Moscow that malaria is spreading in the south-eastern provinces of Russia, also at Bashkiria, where there are 35,000 cases. There are 20,000 cases in the Don district and several cases in Moscow, where the number is increasing. Fifteen cases of cholera are reported from Rostoff-on-Don.

THE RUHR OCCUPATION.
FURTHER STRINGENT FRANCO-
BELGIAN MEASURES.

LONDON, July 16th.
The latest sign of Franco-Belgian determination to maintain pressure in the Ruhr is reported by Reuters' correspondent at Cologne, who says, the drastic prohibition of all ordinary passenger traffic across the frontier of occupied Germany has been summarily extended to July 26th, causing the utmost consternation among thousands awaiting expiration of the blockade to cross the cordon.

BRITAIN'S REPLY TO
GERMANY.DRAFT TO BE COMMUNICATED TO
AMERICA.

LONDON, July 16th.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Baldwin stated that the draft of the British Reply to Germany would be communicated to the United States.

WAR MEMORIAL TO AIR
FORCES.

LONDON, July 16th.
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales unveiled a memorial on the Thames Embankment to officers and men of the Air Forces of the Empire who fell in the war. The memorial is in the form of a huge bronze eagle poised in flight, looking towards France, with its claws embedded in a globe belted with signs of the Zodiac, on top of a pylon of Portland stone, 55 feet high.

GERMAN CONSUL FOR
ANTIPODES.

MELBOURNE, July 16th.
Mr. Bruce has announced that, following negotiations with the Imperial Government, the Commonwealth has agreed to the appointment of Dr. Busing as German Consul General for Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and other Pacific islands not specified, with headquarters at Sydney.

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN
JAPANESE MILLS.

The result of an inquiry into cotton mill conditions in Japan has been given by a Japanese Welfare Society, and appears in the "International Labour Review." In a comment on the statements made a labour correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says the conditions have a bearing on the efficiency of the industry. These conditions are of a semi-feudal character as to the wage contract and long hours, but the chief facts are the high labour turnover and the rudimentary development of trade unionism. The changing character of the labour is shown by the figures for 1921, when of the 229,038 workers in cotton-spinning mills, discharges were 74.11 per cent. and engagements 30.87 per cent. Eight large factories classified the reasons for leaving employment as: personal reasons 45.7 per cent., discharge 30.2, termination of contract 13.4, sickness 9.4. One-third of the male workers and half of the female workers remained less than one year in employment. "Such a high labour turnover," the Japanese investigator remarks, "results in a low efficiency of the individual worker, and a low efficiency of the factory owing to the constant necessity for rearranging work; costs of administration and of recruitment also become very high. In order to avoid these evils many factories are improving the welfare provisions for the workers and are also granting various bonuses and allowances with the object of encouraging longer service. It is naturally a mutual interest that conditions should be improved, and especially that the abolition of night work for women, which the International Labour Conference is working for, should bring about better work. In connection with the mill industry is the question of provision of textile machinery. Competition with British makes has come from German and American manufacturers, but there is reason to believe that British firms are holding their own in standard makes—certainly in regard to quality if not in price. During the war years British makers naturally lost some of their trade, but Lancashire-made machinery is again holding its own in the competition.

BANK SECRECY.

A Banker writing in a London paper says, Mr. Justice Avey has just decided that a bank is, under certain conditions, justified in revealing to a third party the state of a customer's account.

This decision has aroused a great deal of interest and even consternation. Business people are wondering how far this kind of thing can be allowed to go.

There is, however, no cause for alarm. The banking profession is quite as jealous of its reputation for maintaining secrecy as are the legal or medical professions.

The customers' affairs are regarded as sacred.

There are times, however, when a banker does divulge an opinion regarding a customer. It is now an old-established custom for business firms to make inquiries regarding the credit and standing of others.

These inquiries are made through the respective bankers and the replies are regarded and do not give details. Bankers' references are also usually required when new tenants enter into occupation of flats or houses.

In giving an opinion a banker has to be very careful. If he gives one which is too favourable and misleads the inquirer he is liable for damages. On the other hand, if he gave one which erred in the other direction his customer would bring an action.

With regard to overdrafts, if a man has been called upon to repay money he owes the bank and refuses to make a settlement the bank is entitled to take steps to enforce payment. The man, of course, could have no legal or moral right to accuse the banker of breach of confidence.

Banks are conservative institutions. Quill pens are still to be found on the counters of some of the older branches in the West End, and the telephone was not in general use, even in London banks, until the war period.

The adoption of the telephone has brought quite a number of new problems with regard to maintaining confidence. Customers, almost invariably women, do not hesitate to ring up and ask for their balance or some other private information. It is, except in rare instances, quite impossible for the banker to be certain that it is the customer speaking, so in most cases the information must be refused.

It will readily be seen that the practice of giving confidential information over the telephone is a dangerous one, and if allowed to develop would lead to grave abuse. All kinds of unauthorised persons would ring up and obtain information to which they have no right.

Another of the troubles that have come with the telephone is the man who, having taken a customer's cheque, rings up the bank to ask whether it will be met. Not the slightest information is ever given in such cases.

IRISH AGITATORS DEPORTED

SYDNEY, July 16th.
The Irish Republican envoys, O'Kelly and Fisher, O'Flanagan, have been deported. They sailed aboard the *s.s. Mongolia*.

[These envoys were recently discharged on a charge of sedition but ordered to be deported.]

IRISH DOCKERS ON STRIKE

LONDON, July 16th.
The strike of dockers has spread to Ireland. Dockers at Dublin and Cork have struck against a reduction in wages of two shillings a day. Many vessels are held up.

GERMAN PRINCESS
ARRESTED.

BERLIN, July 16th.
Princess Hohenlohe Oettingen has been arrested at Munich in connection with Ehrhardt's escape.

CHINA'S NEW OPEN PORT.
PENGPU ON THE HWAI RIVER.

The Cabinet has decided to open Pengpu as a port. Exactly what this means is not clear, but presumably it means that Pengpu is to be made an open port in the same category as Tientsin, opened on the initiative of the Chinese Government under such conditions as the Government sees fit to determine. That a port opened under these conditions can thrive abundantly is seen in the case of Tientsin itself, where in the days of German ascendancy in Shanghai entirely amicable arrangements were made for the setting apart of an area for foreign residence, and that area was administered, from every point of view, admirably. There is only one reason why the same happy arrangements should not be made at Pengpu, and that is that it may be too late. The ground is probably by this time all pre-empted.

The growth of Pengpu during the past thirteen years has been simply amazing. Thirteen years ago Pengpu was an unknown place, a village merely, and a poor village at that, on the south bank of the Hwai River, between Lishakwan and Hwaiyuan. Then the railway came, and a great bridge was thrown across the river at Pengpu. The effect was instantaneous. Long before the construction of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway was completed Pengpu had become a river port of importance. Foreign firms were represented there by agents permanently living in motor houses, and Chinese firms from Shanghai had squatted here, there and everywhere. The agricultural resources of the region, many of which had been undeveloped in previous years because of the difficulty of rapid transport, began to be exploited. Fruit, sesamum and a great variety of miscellaneous produce began to go down the railway to Pukow in enormous quantities, and by the year 1915 the trade had so expanded that some of the Japanese commercial papers and market reports in Shanghai had a section devoted to "Pengpu trade." At the present time Pengpu has its thousands of inhabitants, with banking and other facilities, and there is every prospect of still further and very rapid growth.

The definite throwing open of the port to foreign trade will give the place another great impetus. Long ago leading foreign firms in this country had, through their compradors and in other ways, secured a footing in the place, and this foothold will be strengthened by open permission to trade there. Pengpu has a future like that of Harbin before it, though we hope not so hectic.—*Far Eastern Times* (Peking).

TSAO KUN'S "BOSOM
FRIEND"APPRECIATION OF SUN YET SEN'S
ADVICE.

PEKING, July 16th.
In reply to the telegram of Mr. Yang Ta, the Peking representative, of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, advising that he should issue an invitation to Dr. Sun Yat-sen to come north to help maintain affairs pending the election of a legal President, Marshal Tiao Kuo sent the following telegram, on the 6th instant:

"I acknowledge receipt of your telegram and appreciate your advice for the clearing up of the present situation. Your words are indeed good for the country, and for your bosom friend. Being a militarist, I lack the ability to understand political administration. However, in view of the country frequently being confronted with difficulties, I cannot but come to the fore to do my best to maintain the situation. Hence I am pleased to have your advice, since you are an expert on political affairs."

"As to the reunification policy, it should be clearly understood and accepted by all circles. You are patriotic in devising means for the salvation of the country, and I sincerely hope that you will frequently advise me of the best method for furtherance of national reunification and the solution of general problems."

"In short, conditions are becoming more critical, and the destruction of the nation faces us. In view of which I will not feel displeased at the retirement or promotion of one person. This is my policy which I now submit to my dear friend for information. Signed Tsao Kun."—*Chung Mei News Agency*.

TO PREVENT FOREIGN
INTERVENTION.WU'S STRINGENT ORDERS FOR
BANDIT SUPPRESSION.

The *Asiatic News Agency* states that General Wu Pei-fu has reported to Peking that in order to prevent foreign intervention, he has issued stringent orders to General Tung, commander of the thirteenth mixed brigade, General Hu, commander of the first Shensi division, in Honan, Major-General Tien, commander of the first mixed brigade and also General Heiao of Hupeh to despatch troops for the effective protection of the whole line of the Peking-Hankow Railway from Peking to Hankow and they will be held responsible for any untoward happenings hereafter. General Wu says in addition to the above-mentioned troops, General Chin Yun-ai, commander of the fourteenth army division at Chenchow, will accept full responsibility for the preservation of order and the suppression of bandits along the Lung-Hai line while at the same time, General Chi of Nanking has been instructed to co-operate with General Chin within Kiangsu territory.

General Munie will complete his inspection of the guards of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway in a few days and then he will start for the inspection of the Peking-Hankow, the Peking-Mukden, and the Peking-Shuiyuan Lines in accordance with the arrangements of the Ministry of Communications. Furthermore, a railway guard training department is under organization in the Chao-tungpu and it will be completed shortly.

HINTS TO CHINESE
MINISTERS ABROAD.OFFSETTING INTERNATIONAL
CONTROL SUGGESTIONS.

"FOREIGN COUNTRIES FOOLED BY JAPANESE."

The Cabinet in its capacity as the Government of China, is reported to have sent two telegrams to their Ministers in foreign countries in an attempt to offset the growing propaganda for international control.

In the first message the Ministers are given the explanation that although the political situation seems hopelessly complex, yet it is gradually working out to a legal order. Hence they are asked to use their best offices with the Powers to which they are accredited to remind them of the principles of self-determination promised at the Washington Conference which are not at all in accord with the threat of control, which policy would tend to injure the goodwill of the Chinese people and increase the strife in the world.

The second cablegram deals with the Japanese situation. It is pointed out that the Japanese boycott was brought on by the failure of Japan to release Port Arthur, and Dairen. The present movement is one of patriotism, which has no similarity with the Boxer uprising, which was one of ignorance. However, the foreign countries in America and Europe are being fooled by the Japanese saying that the boycott is the forerunner of a new anti-foreign uprising. The Ministers are requested to make clear these facts to the Powers in the hope of dispelling such misunderstandings.—*Chung Mei News Agency*.

ISZCHUAN'S EARTHQUAKE.

1,800 KILLED; 250 INJURED.

VILLAGES LEVELLED IN 70 MILE AREA.

Further details have just reached Peking of the disastrous earthquake which occurred in the southern borders of Szechuan on March 24th. These are contained in letters of two missionaries who went to the scene in response to appeals for help from the local authorities. The area affected embraced about seventy miles in the remote border region between Tachienlu and Drang gu and the casualties numbered 1,800 killed and 250 injured. It appears that Dr. J. N. Andrews, of the American Seventh Day Adventist Mission, and Mr. Edgar, of the China Inland Mission, six days after the catastrophe, received word by runner that help was urgently needed at a place called Drang gu. They were asked to proceed there with medical supplies, the Chinese authorities undertaking to pay expenses, and furnish transportation and an escort. On April 2nd the two medical missionaries set out for Drang gu. Between Drang gu and Drang gu they saw that practically every village had been levelled, and on arriving at Drang gu found that 250 of the victims of the earthquake were still suffering from injuries received. A typical instance of officialdom was revealed in the fact that the missionaries having taken with them more medical supplies than were actually needed experienced difficulty in securing transportation home for this excess. However it was arranged in time.

Despatches from Changsha indicate that the restoration of the *delta gao* as far as the Japanese are concerned has been delayed by the unexpected fall in the river which prevented two of the Japanese river boats being able to ascend the river to Changsha.

SWORDS TO PLOUGHSHARES

WU PEI-FU'S SOLDIERS COLONIS-
ING WASTE LAND.

Some time ago the Inspector-General of Hupeh and Honan placed an order with an American firm for a complete set of agricultural machinery and implements. These have already been shipped from Wisconsin via San Francisco on June 15th and are expected to arrive at Shanghai by the middle of this month to be transported to Loyang.

For the same purpose of educating Chinese soldiers with modern agricultural implements, General Wu Pei-fu has also purchased a piece of land near the barracks of the Third Division. It is his desire that when the soldiers become acquainted with scientific cultivation they will be organized into labour brigades and sent to the north-west to colonize the vast waste land there.

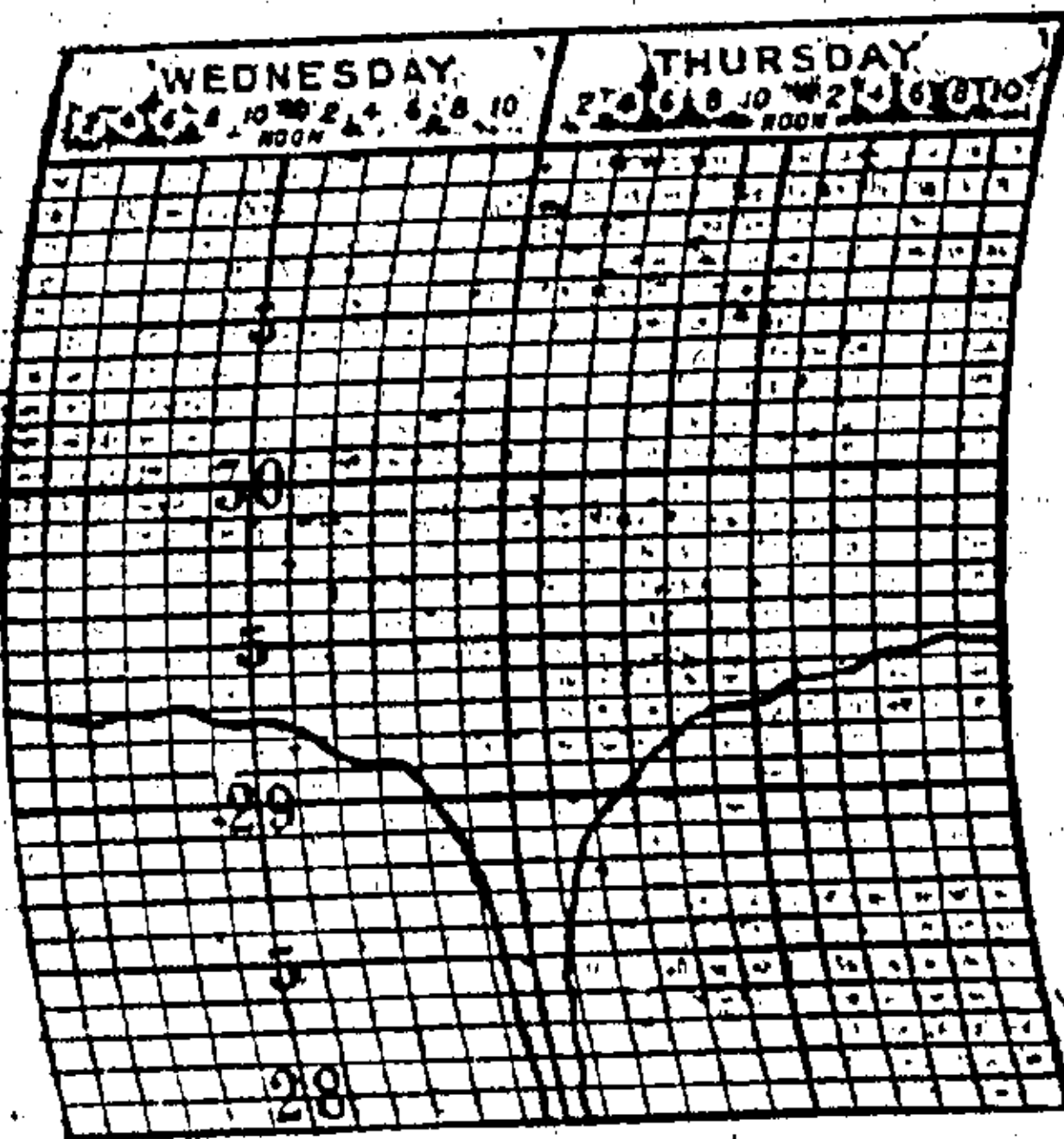
The order includes one 40 h.p. steam tractor, one 25 h.p. motor tractor, ploughs, disc, drill, threshers, etc. The pioneer work of the adoption of western agricultural machinery will no doubt arouse the intensive interest of the natives, says the *Chung Mei News Agency*.

THE SAIGON RICE FIELDS.

The Governor of Cochinchina has just addressed to all the heads of provinces and districts a circular proposing the digging of numerous canals of small section with a view to the further development of the cultivation of rice. He states that he attaches the highest importance to the standardization of rice and to the extension of its production. For the latter more irrigation is necessary, but Cochinchina is fortunate in that great works for the control of water do not appear to be necessary. All that appears to be necessary is a system of these canals of small section. These are required both to open up the larger plains and to irrigate them. Labour to dig them would be too costly, and Government proposes to employ small dredging machines. The object of the circular is to obtain the materials for a definite estimate of the requirements of the provinces. It is supposed that at least 400,000 hectares can be added to the cultivated area. For this year a sum of 100,000 piastres has been placed on the provincial budget to pay for a certain amount of surveying and a number of machines.

BAROGRAPHS

(SELF RECORDING BAROMETERS).

By PASTORELLI & RAPKIN,
LONDON.GIVES WARNING OF APPROACHING
TYPHOONS.

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HONGKONG.

TEL. 1741.

HOW WE POISON OURSELVES.

DR. LEONARD WILLIAMS ON THE
ART OF LIVING.

In a lecture on "Physiological Efficiency" delivered at the Aldwych Club, Dr. Leonard Williams made many cogent criticisms of the mode of living observed by the average man. He said that the average man assumed that the normal span of human life was about 70 years. If one estimated the average age at which the lower animals arrived at maturity, and applied the formula to man the normal human span was from 120 to 140 years. The reason why one spoke of a still vigorous man of 80 as a marvel was because man had no ideals, nothing for which he was ready to make present sacrifices, to deny himself soft comforts and needless luxuries. Man must divest himself of the idea that there was something inevitable about illness. All disease was preventable. If man got a disease it was his own fault; sometimes, but comparatively seldom, the fault of his forebears. The French had a saying that man does not die, but kills himself. That said the lecturer, was true literally. When a man had developed his powers to maturity, his body was a function of time; beyond a certain physical state, which it was the duty of that man to maintain in its pristine state for as long as he could.

THE BAD OLD STANDARDS.

At present, instead of maintaining it, he immediately set down to impair it as rapidly as he could. Very few people were prepared to make the sacrifices necessary to keep them in health. They clung obstinately to the standards of greed and luxury in which they had been brought up, and if the doctor told them that these were harmful to healthy living they wrote him down as a fool or a fadist. The process of filling up the physiological cup with poison was a slow one. The addition of a daily drop or so was liable to go unheeded, or its effects were attributed to some cause which in itself was perfectly harmless. His advice was to live simply; that was, naturally, especially in the matter of diet. There were substances called vitamins, without which man surely perishes, and which were substances called vitamins, without which man surely perishes, and which were substances called vitamins, without which man surely perishes.

THE UNCHANGING BOY.

It is one of the stock objections to the theory of natural selection that some types persist without any variation though all the the records of the ages. There is, for instance, to be found in Egyptian hieroglyphics the figure of a boy which is peculiar to the Nile to-day, and which preserves still the characteristics that were formed so unmistakably two or three thousand years ago. It is also demonstrated, on the same evidence, that another type—the "human boy"—has persisted unmodified by any change of environment. In a lecture on Egyptian Domestic Life at the Women's Institute on Saturday (June 2nd), Miss Margaret Murray pointed out that in ancient Egypt the system of scholastic punishment was very much the same as to-day—one of caning and impositions—and that the maximum of the Egyptian schoolmaster was, "The ears of a boy are on his back. He learns when he is beaten." Thus the influence of race, climate, and civilisation, we see, are as nothing when fundamental human nature is in question. The boy remains the boy—in his nature, in his character, in his habits. His ears are on his back. It should be a humbling thought for our zealous educationists that all their petty and withal availed so little; that the difficulties which beset them to-day, equally beset their forefathers on the banks of the Nile even before the Pyramids were built. Probably some day an inscription will be found in some lost temple or tomb depicting the Egyptian schoolboy of B.C. 2000 with his staid and shining morning face, creeping like snail unwillingly to school. There are reformers to-day who would abolish corporal punishment, thus setting at naught the wisdom of the ages. They would deny that the ears of a boy are on his back. Well, time will show; but a change of treatment is as likely to be as efficacious with such obstinate material as a change of nature would be with a graven image. And there is really much to exalt the mind in this proof of the enduring, unchanging quality of human nature. Here is, perhaps a foundation for internationalism firmer and sounder than any proffered by the internationalists. Resolved into their elements all boys are alike—the ancient Egyptian and the modern Briton share the same repulsion to academic knowledge. A recognition of this great and illuminating truth may possibly help to solve the present Egyptian problem, and to reconcile native aspirations to what had seemed an alien tutelage. Both races, we see, have struggled against the same oppression. They are brothers in a sense and a degree which they had not realised. The ears of some of their most eminent men were, in their youth, on their backs.—London Morning Post.

SUNLIGHT AND DISEASE.

"The most serious age with children is between two and seven," said Sir Bruce Bruce Porter, lecturing on child welfare at Carnegie House, Piccadilly, on June 13th. "Children want a lot of sunlight and very little clothing. It is a wrong idea that unless you wrap a child up it takes cold. Cold is only caught by inaction. When summer comes let the child wear less and less so that the sun can get at its skin. Sunlight is the greatest preventative of disease. Keep all your windows open." The lecturer went on to say that there was one slum area in London where there was no rickets because the people were so poor that their children had hardly any clothes. That enabled the sunlight to get at them. A milk and vegetable diet was best for children. They ought to be made to eat apples, which were splendid for the teeth, but it was wise to tell them so or they would not eat them. Children would eat anything if it was given them in the right way. Wholemeal was the best kind of bread, as in white flour the most valuable part of the food product was given to the pigs. The speaker added that children born during the war were very healthy, and it was necessary to take care or they would become neuritic.

BOX SUPPER IN FLEET STREET.

QUAINT CEREMONY.

In the quaint setting of Ye Olde Cheshire Cheese there was celebrated on June 4th an old English supper reminiscent of the Elizabethan period. It was described as "Ye Olde St. Clement Danes Box Supper," instituted in the fifteenth year of Queen Elizabeth's reign. About that time the town crier went round the parish to announce that the box (in which were deposited the parish deeds) would be at a certain hostelry at a particular hour. That was the signal for a meeting, at which the business of the parish was transacted. The meeting was generally followed by a supper. The box, which was on view at last night's gathering, was dated 1600, and a brass plate appeared the inscription, "This box is to keep all the writings that do belong unto the poor of the parish of the Saint Clement Danes, in the county of Middlesex." Two gavel, one dated 1573, which was believed to have been used at the first poor-law meeting, were displayed for inspection, and from old silver boxes snuff and tobacco were supplied to the guests. Mr. James Powell, a churchwarden of the parish, revised the box supper thirty years ago, but during the war the custom could not be observed. Many distinguished guests associated with the parish were present. Mr. William T. Cutler, junior churchwarden, presided, and the rector, the Rev. W. Pennington-Bickford, occupied the "favourite seat of Dr. Samuel Johnson." After the removal of the potter and clutched, the company was entertained with "a series of madrigals" by "Ye Erucau Quartette," and with churchwarden pipes, tobacco, and snuff, the guests made "merrie of this occasion."

The rector, responding to the parish toast, said the box supper was established in 1573. Queen Elizabeth was attached to the parish, and had once taken a dip in the Roman bath. (Laughter.) In those days the clergy had more power than they had now. They could inflict punishment, and they had the right to hang parishioners or to dip unruly women. Clergy who had not £12 a year could follow some trade. The object of the box supper was to get together and to enliven the corporate life of the parish. He was very grateful for the help received from those who did not live in the parish. Without such help they could not survive.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From July 18th to 24th, 1923.

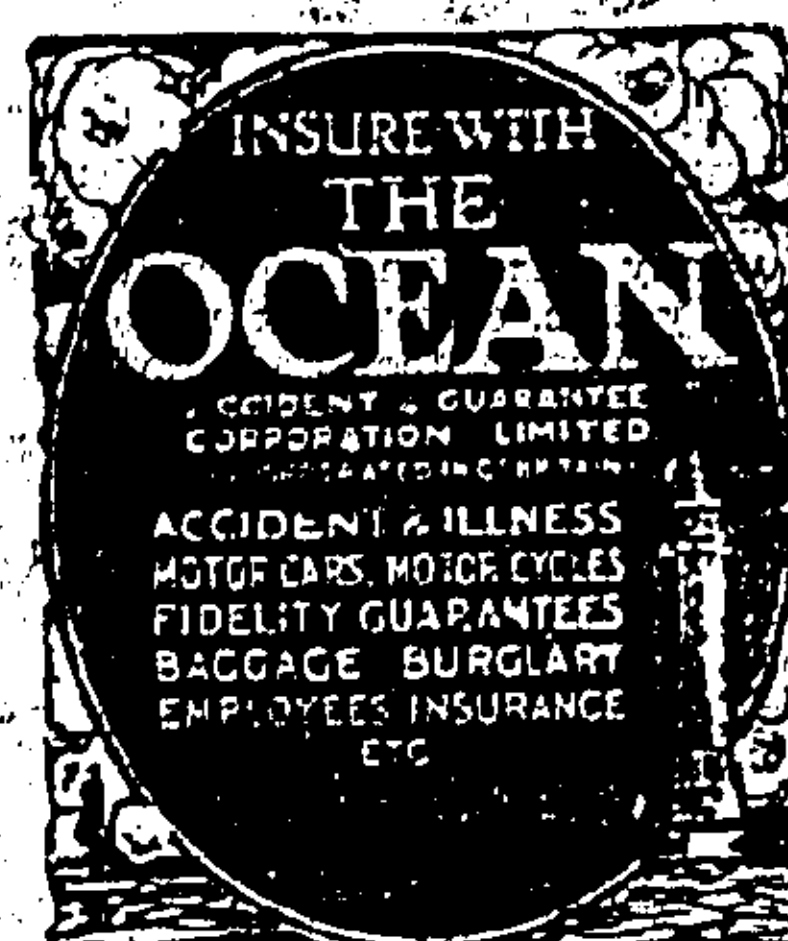
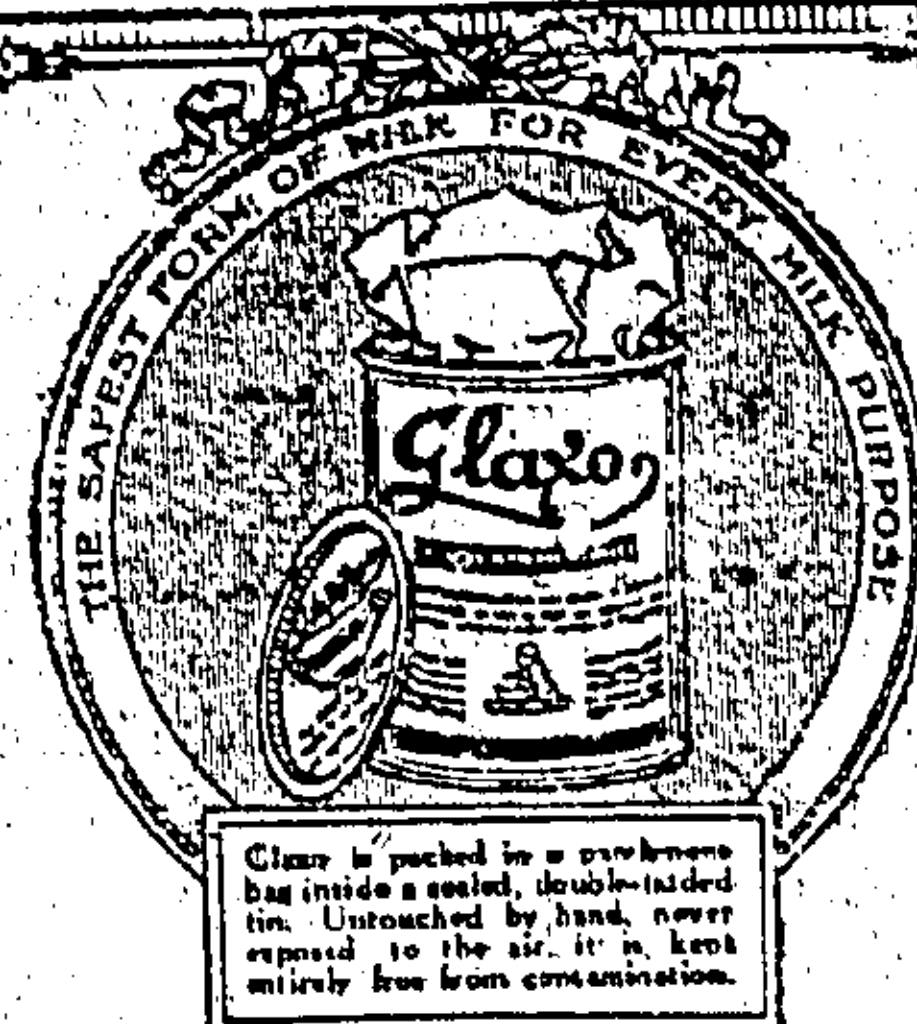
Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water		Low Water	
		H'kong Standard Time	Height	H'kong Standard Time	Height
Wed.	18	h. m.	4. 49	h. m.	7. 24
Thur.	19	h. m.	11. 47	h. m.	7. 24
Fri.	20	h. m.	4. 43	h. m.	7. 57
Sat.	21	h. m.	1. 08	h. m.	7. 36
Sun.	22	h. m.	3. 31	h. m.	9. 18
Mon.	23	h. m.	5. 24	h. m.	10. 36
Tue.	24	h. m.	7. 43	h. m.	1. 34

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Place of Observation	1923		July 10	July 11
	Highest W.L. over recorded	Lowest W.L. over recorded		
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Kongmoon, W. River	+14.70	-0.80	6.3	5.6
Lankowh, N. River	+57.00			
Sambhai, N. River	+27.25	-6.00	7.8	7.1
Shanghai, E. River	+16.15	-0.88	0.7	0.5

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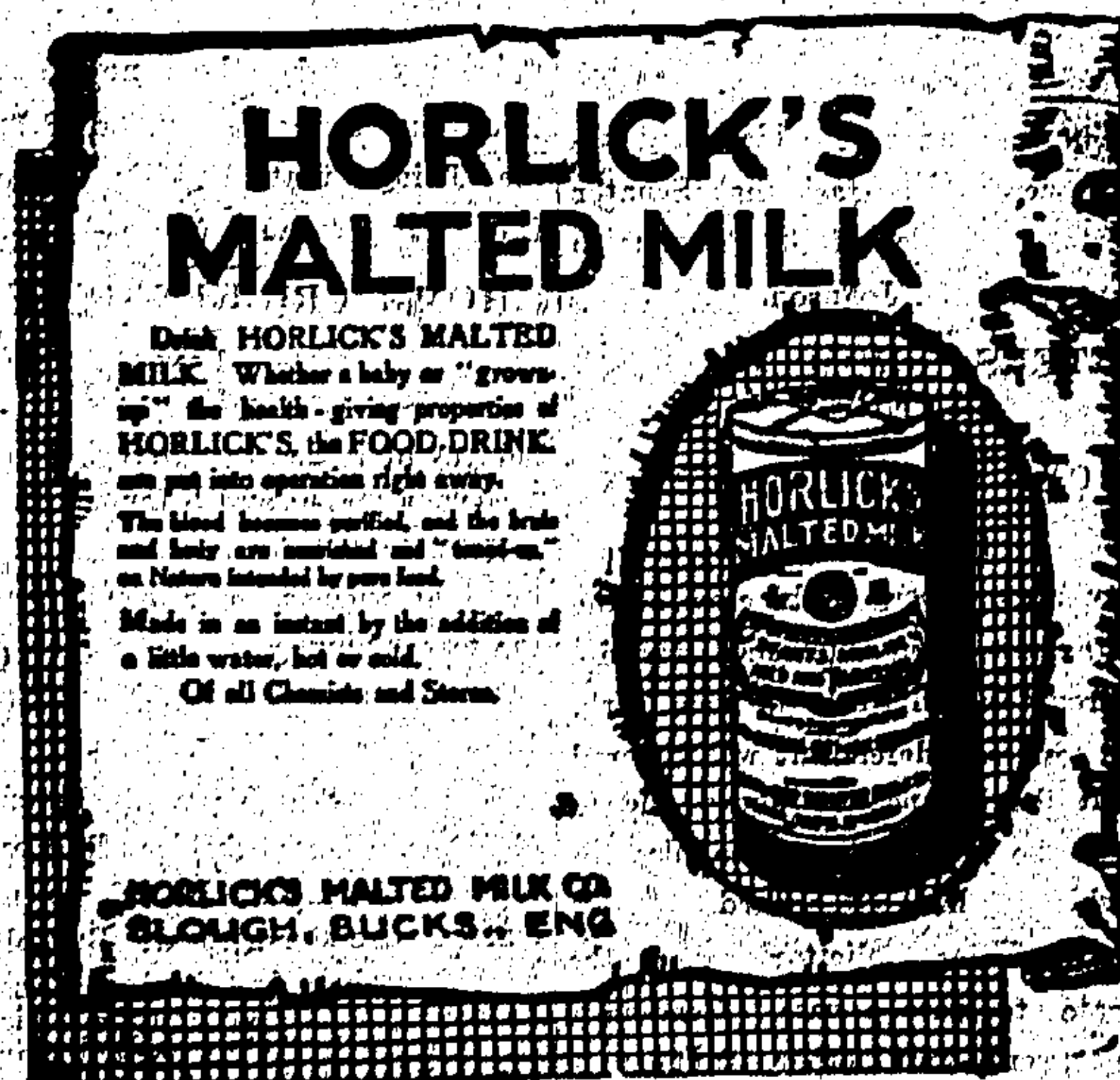
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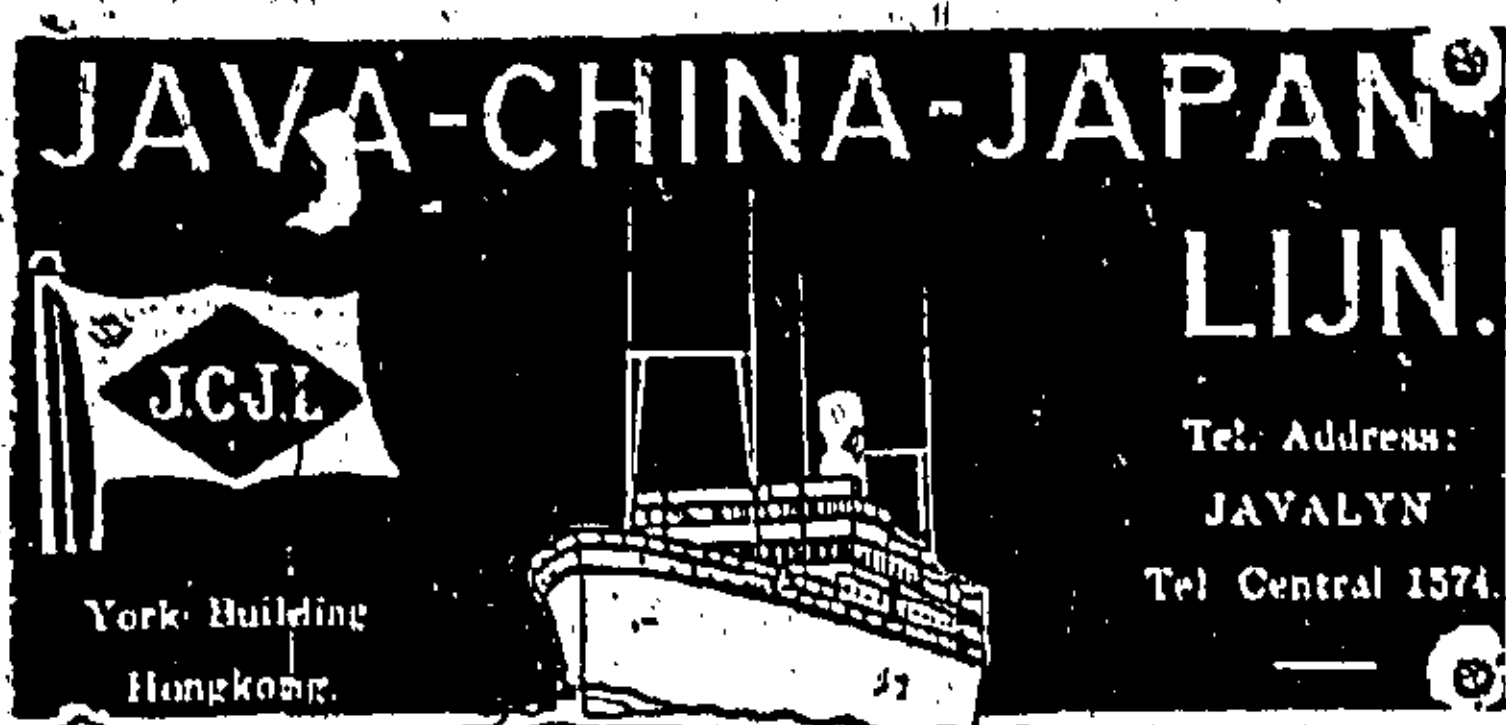
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OUR LONDON LETTER.

ANOTHER POPULAR BETROTHAL IN THE ROYAL FAMILY.

THE KING AND THE WINNER OF THE DERBY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, June 16th.

G.P.O. AND CASH ON DELIVERY.

Satisfaction is expressed generally in business circles that the Postmaster-General, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, has signified the beginning of his reign in office by appointing a small committee of experts to investigate the possibility of a postal system which has often been advocated. This is the cash-on-delivery system for agricultural produce sent by parcels post. I believe the idea has been tried in America with success, and it is also in operation in some Continental countries, in most of the British Dominions, and in parts of India. Until now, however, the Post Office here has fought shy of the system.

The only people who are against cash-on-delivery for postal parcels are the retail shopkeepers, who, for reasons of their own do not want producers of agricultural produce and consumers to come into direct communication. If there had been such facilities last year we should not have had Lincolnshire farmers unable to sell their potatoes at 2s a ton, whilst in the towns were getting from the market public payment at the rate of from 21s to 21s a ton for the identical produce. In the same way there is every reason to believe that cash-on-delivery through the post would bring down the price of eggs, butter, poultry, and other foodstuffs.

The whole matter is to be thoroughly inquired into, and I am informed that the attitude of the Post Office departmental authorities is that they are quite willing to set up a cash-on-delivery system if the experts discover no valid objection to it and it can be shown that there is a popular demand for it.

THE DERBY WINNER.

King George has a happy knack of doing the right thing in the right way, and in this respect he possesses the tactful gift which his father, King Edward, had in ample measure. It was tact that led him to ask Mr. Irish, the owner of the Derby winner Papyrus, to pay a visit to Buckingham Palace a day or two after the race to receive in person the Royal congratulations. The King was prevented from attending the Derby owing to the serious nature of the illness of Princess Christian, who was dying at the time, and Mr. Irish was not included in the guests at the usual Derby Night dinner. He was more than compensated by the Royal invitation to the Palace, and the incident has given pleasure to the racing fraternity as a whole.

It is a very singular fact that in the past 150 years since the Derby was started no member of the House of Stanley has ever won the great distinction of possessing a Derby winner. Lord Derby, one of whose ancestors inaugurated the classic event, regrettably mentioned this a few days ago when I heard him deliver a charming little address at a luncheon at the Longsight Club. But at the year we have a tenant-farmer from Huntingdonshire carrying off the Blue Ribband of the Turf—a man who was practically unknown before the race, and has only a couple of horses in training. He has achieved what dukes and millionaires who spend fabulous sums on their stables covet in vain.

BETTING COMMITTEE AT EPSON.

Twelve members of the Taxation of Betting Committee, all of them Members of Parliament, were present at the Derby at the invitation of the Jockey Club. They went down to Epson to see for themselves how betting is carried out at the greatest of all race meetings. But it is not clear what they learned on their visit, if knowledge of any value could be gleaned at such a gathering where the crowd numbers from 150,000 to 200,000 people. They are keeping their conclusions for inclusion in the Report on betting to be issued in due course.

One impression by a member of the Committee was conveyed to a Lobby journalist at the House of Commons by Sir Beddoe Rees, the National Liberal Member for South Bristol. He is joint treasurer of the Free Church Council, which suggests that he has no leaning towards betting. He found the Derby "very interesting and instructive," he says, and was impressed by "the magnitude of the problem of betting on the course. Everybody seemed to be doing it." The fact that backers depended on the honour of the bookmakers to pay was also noted by the Committee.

There is nothing very sapient in these observations, and to those who are familiar with the ways of the racing world the foregoing will appear rather simple from a man who is supposed to know enough to report as an expert to the Government, after hearing evidence on certain phases of betting practices. It is not expected that the Betting Committee will be able to present their Report for months to come, as the questions concerned with the Taxation of betting are so complex and involved.

BOLSHIEVISM AND HOME LIFE.

The Times is publishing a remarkable series of articles under the title "Russia To-day," written by the Special Correspondent who has just returned from a six months' stay in Moscow. It would be extremely difficult to mention a more complete exposure of the absolute rottenness of the Communist idea as applied to the practices and usages of ordinary civilised existence. Leaving out the failure of Communism as a system of Government, and not to mention the writer's naturally sound and sane, what strikes one as especially horrible is the destruction of the privacy of family life, which seems to be inseparable from acceptance of the Bolshevik creed.

All houses are the property of the State, the rent being paid to a bureaucratic department, "The House Bureau." But, as nobody has a right to more than a certain amount of cubic space per head, strangers can be planted on a family at the whim of any Communist in authority. Even a person of the opposite sex may be put into your bedroom. The idea of the Soviet is to break up family life altogether. The worst type of Red workmen are sent into the houses of people of culture and refinement. Overcrowding is rife. The case of a Professor is given as an illustration of what happens: he was obliged in his own house to take his place in a queue in the morning to get a wash at the water-tap. The herding together of all sorts of people tends to breed disease. Occasionally loathsome diseases are contracted by innocent children.

POPULARITY OF GOLF.

It is surprising to note the way golf has grown in popular favour as a pastime in the last few years. It came South from beyond the Tweed as an expensive game, and, as a result of high entrance fees and substantial annual subscriptions to golf clubs, it has largely retained that character. The initiation of a public course in Richmond Park as a golf course by the Prince of Wales marks the beginning of a new era in the history of the game. Anyone will be able to play at Richmond for the modest sum of eight shillings for a round. There is an arrangement whereby one can acquire the privilege of playing at any time, except at weekends, on payment of an annual subscription of three guineas. The week-ends are open to all comers on the principle of first come, first served, by putting down one shilling and sixpence, and playing off from the first tee when your number appears on the board.

I understand that the development of golf in public parks is a very pretty general. Already the London County Council has done something in this direction. There is a very good golf-course at Wandsworth under the control of the L.C.C. This is the only way to bring the Royal and Ancient game within the reach of the multitude. There are obvious difficulties in the way of making golf accessible to a public in the neighbourhood of London as it is, say, upon the Scottish seaboard. The cost of land and the distances that must be travelled will always involve a certain heightening of expense. But all the same, golf can be brought within the reach of an immensely larger community, and no doubt in time the Richmond Park course will have its parallel twenty times over in the vast areas of Greater London.

KING'S NIECE BETROTHED.

In her young days the late Princess Christian was always regarded as the best-looking among the daughters of Queen Victoria. She was a popular member of the Royal Family, and it was understood that she was King Edward's favourite. Her goodness of heart was real and sincere. Now that she has passed away at the age of seventy-eight it means the severance of another link that connects the present with the outbreak of the Great War. Princess Christian's married life with her Danish husband was a very happy one; and, in addition to her family responsibilities, which she discharged in a homely way, she was a good friend to every benevolent movement in London.

Only three of Queen Victoria's children now survive—the Duke of Connaught, Princess Louise of Argyll, and Princess Beatrice. The betrothal of Princess Maud, the niece of the King, is made the text of innumerable appreciative references in the Press. The announcement is regarded as another proof of the welcome departure from the war precedent that permits members of the Royal Family to make matrimonial alliances with British aristocrats. It is no longer necessary, and it never was desirable to go abroad for some princeling. The fact is noted that the official announcement states that "to the union his Majesty gladly gives his consent."

Princess Maud, who is thirty years of age, is the second daughter of the late Duke of Fife and the Princess Royal, King Edward's eldest daughter, and sister of Princess Arthur of Connaught, Duchess of Fife. During the whole of her married life the Princess Royal never cared for the ceremonies of the Court, and dispensed even with the usual ladies-in-waiting and equeries of a Royal household. For the same reason her daughters were brought up in a simple and home-like atmosphere, pursuing their studies under governesses and tutors just in the same fashion as less exalted families. The Princess Maud plays a good game of golf, and is fond of fishing, and, indeed, nearly all out-door sports.

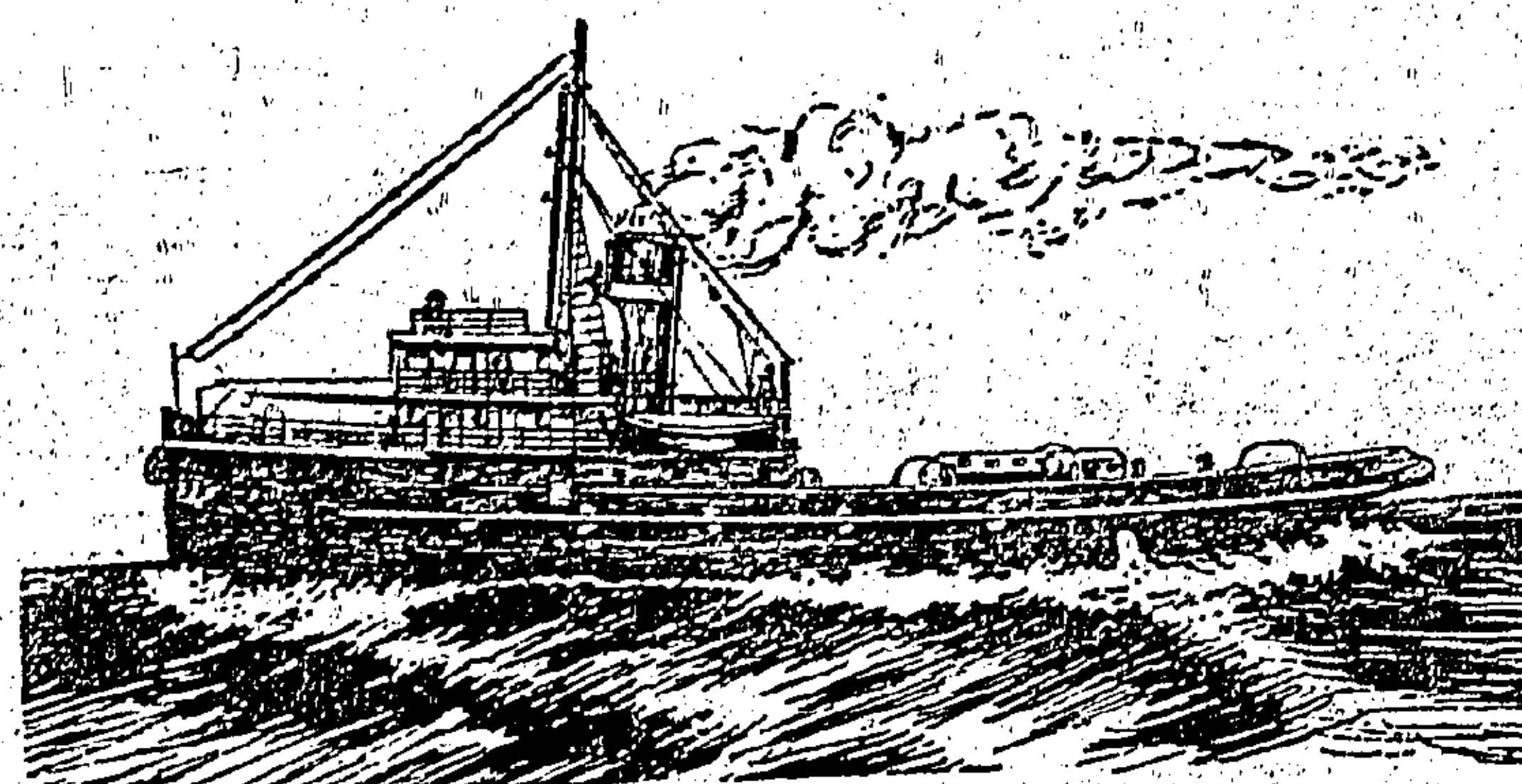
Lord Carnegie, the bridegroom-elect, who is the eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Southesk, went from Eton to Sandhurst, and ten years ago, when he was twenty, he was gazetted to the Scots Guards as a second lieutenant. In the war he served with his regiment and was promoted captain. From 1917 till 1919 he was A.D.C. to Viscount Clarendon, then Viceroy of India. The family seat of the Earl of Southesk is Kinnaird Castle, Brechin, a large, handsome building standing in a walled-in park of 1,300 acres, famous for its Highland cattle.

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a.s. "CITY OF MADRAS"	via Suez Canal	5th August.
a.s. "TALYTHIUS"	via Suez Canal	15th August.
a.s. "CITY OF BOSTON"	via Suez Canal	25th August.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE OR THE BANK LINE LTD. HONGKONG.
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
HONGKONG AND CANTON. — HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO. LTD. CANTON.**M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.**

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailing for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Departure from Hongkong for Marseilles.
PORTHOS	—	—	23rd July
ANKOR	—	—	24th Aug.
CHAMBERLAIN	15th June	19th July	24th Aug.
PAUL LECAT	29th June	31st July	3rd Sept.
ANDRE LEBON	13th July	17th Aug.	17th Sept.
AMBOISE	27th July	28th Aug.	1st Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A CLASS (1st Class) ...	£ 55. 0s. 0d.	B CLASS (1st Class) ...	£ 59. 0s. 0d.
STEAMERS (2nd) ...	£ 55. 0s. 0d.	STEAMERS (2nd) ...	£ 59. 0s. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

a.s. "LE DE MISSISSY" loading for HAVRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK, about 31st July.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740.

2.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, saloons and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8/10/12 Days)

HAIHONG	Capt. W. C. Pasmore	Friday, 20th July, at 1 p.m.
HAIPOONG	Capt. Ellis Walker	Tuesday, 24th July, at 1 p.m.
HAIHING	Capt. J. S. Thomson	Friday, 27th July, at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

(General Managers.)

JAPAN COAL

AND

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR—

THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.)

HEAD OFFICE—TOKYO

No. 14, PEDDER ST., HONGKONG

**P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines**

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

FRANCE, JAVA, BURMA, CHINA, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamer	Tonnage	Departure (about)	Destination
"NAGPORE"	5,083	18th July, Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"RIPPERPORE"	5,331	21st July, Noon	Singapore & Penang
"PUNJAB"	5,331	24th July, Noon	Mars. Gib. London & Antwerp
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	27th July, Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	30th July, Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	31st July, Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	1st Aug., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	2nd Aug., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	3rd Aug., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	4th Aug., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	5th Aug., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	6th Aug., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	7th Aug., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	8th Aug., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	9th Aug., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	10th Aug., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	11th Aug., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	12th Aug., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	13th Aug., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	14th Aug., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	15th Aug., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	16th Aug., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	17th Aug., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	18th Aug., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
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"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	24th Aug., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
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"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	31st Aug., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	1st Sept., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	2nd Sept., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	3rd Sept., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	4th Sept., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	5th Sept., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	6th Sept., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	7th Sept., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	8th Sept., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
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"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	13th Sept., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	14th Sept., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	15th Sept., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	16th Sept., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	17th Sept., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	18th Sept., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	19th Sept., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
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"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	5th Oct., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	6th Oct., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	7th Oct., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	8th Oct., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	9th Oct., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
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"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	14th Oct., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	15th Oct., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	16th Oct., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	17th Oct., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
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"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	31st Oct., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	1st Nov., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	2nd Nov., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	3rd Nov., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	4th Nov., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
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"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	29th Nov., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	30th Nov., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"SUTHERLAND"	5,331	1st Dec., Noon	Swatow, Penang, Colombo & Bombay

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"TORILIA"	5,205	25th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Aug.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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For freight and particulars apply to—
The P. & O. Branch Office, 22, Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.
The P. & O. Branch Office, 22, Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.
The P. & O. Branch Office, 22, Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"SOUTHERN"	6,624	22nd July	Shanghai only.
"MAGDONIA"	11,629	23rd July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"SUTHERLAND"	4,000	7th Aug.	Yokohama.
"DONGOLA"	8,058	11th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

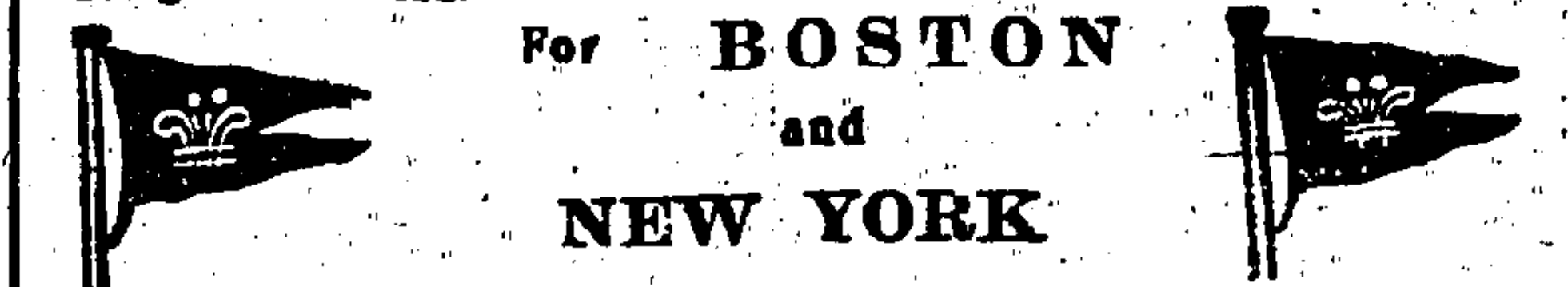
* Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Rangoon while waiting the on carrying steamer.
First Class Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.
Agents.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.



For BOSTON
and
NEW YORK

a.s. "GOTHIC PRINCE" ... on or about 24th July.
For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,
(Incorporated in Great Britain)
25, Collyer Quay, Singapore.
Telephone: Central 5164
Telegrams (Paravision)

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION
LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
"LONDON MARU" (Call at Marseilles) ... Tuesday, 4th Sept.
"LONDON MARU" (Call at Marseilles) ... Tuesday, 4th Sept.

BOMBAY—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Colombo.
"BOMBAY MARU" (Call at Penang) ... Saturday, 21st July
"BOMBAY MARU" (Call at Penang) ... Saturday, 21st July

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPO

POST OFFICE NOTICE

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
SHANGHAI		18th July.
MANILA		19th July.
SHANGHAI		19th July.
SHANGHAI		19th July.
JAPAN		19th July.
SAIGON		19th July.
Europe via Suez (Letters only, London 21st June.)		21st July.
Europe via Suez (Papers only, London 21st June & Letters via Brindisi, 18th June.)		21st July.
U.S.A., JAPAN AND SHANGHAI		21st July.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday	Yoshino Maru	Registration 8.45 A.M. Letters 9.30 A.M.
Swatow and Amoy	Glenfalloch	Registration 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dharmahodi, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 18th Aug.	Atsuta Maru	Registration 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A. Central and South America & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—due San Francisco, 9th Aug.	Pres. Lincoln	Wednesday, 18th. Registration 9.15 A.M. Letters 10.00 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon & Bombay	Nagasaki	1.00 P.M.
Straits and Calcutta	Namang	3.00 P.M.
Amoy	Hongkong	3.00 P.M.
Manila	Fooking	5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Sochu Maru	Thursday, 19th, 9.00 A.M.
Manila and San Juan	Mausang	11.00 A.M.
Shanghai & Japan	Chambord	1.30 P.M.
Swatow	Hudong	3.30 P.M.
Hohow and Haiphong	Mingang	5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fooking	Hakow	Friday, 20th, Noon
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A. Central & South America & EUROPE via VICTORIA B.C.—due Victoria, 9th Aug.	Pres. Madison	Parcels, Noon Registration 5.00 P.M. Letters 5.30 P.M.
Ship sails 21st inst., 10 a.m.		
Straits and Bombay	Kidderpore	Saturday, 21st, 11.00 A.M.
Straits	Van Oosteraen	Noon
Straits	Lake Fielding	4.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Kaige Maru	Sunday, 22nd, 9.00 A.M.
Japan	Hakyo Maru	Monday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dkodi, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 26th Aug.	Porikos	Registration 1.45 P.M. Letters 2.3 P.M.
Straits, Egypt & EUROPE via LONDON—due London about 27th Aug.	Helenus	Registration 1.45 P.M. Letters 2.30 P.M.

bearing vessel's name

COMMERCIAL

OPENING QUOTATIONS

17th July 1933	
On London—	
Telegraphic Transfer	— 2/2
Bank Bill, on demand	— 7/3 13/16
Bank Bill, at 30 days sight	—
Bank Bill, at 4 months sight	— 2/3 13/16
Credit, at 4 months sight	— 2/3 13/16
Documentary Bill, 4 months sight	— 2/3 15/16
On Paris—	
Bank Bill, on demand	— 870
Credit, at 4 months sight	— 930
On New York—	
Bank Bill, on demand	— 51 1/2
Credit, at 60 days sight	— 53 1/2
On Bombay—	
Telegraphic Transfer	— 168 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	—
On Calcutta—	
Telegraphic Transfer	— 68 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	—
On Shanghai—	
Bank Bill, at sight	— nom.
Private, 30 days sight	— 103 1/2
On Yokohama—On demand	— 103 1/2
On Manila—On demand	— 103 1/2
On Singapore—On demand	— 103 1/2
On Batavia—On demand	— 103 1/2
On Hongkong—On demand	— 103 1/2
On Saigon—On demand	— 103 1/2
On Bangkok—On demand	— 103 1/2
On Rangoon—On demand	— 103 1/2
On London, Bank's Buying rate	— 48.80
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per oz.	— 30 1/2
BAR SILVER, per oz.	— 30 1/2

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.
Authorized Capital — \$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital — \$30,000,000
Reserve Funds — \$24,500,000
Sterling — \$24,500,000
Silver — \$24,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$30,000,000

Board of Directors:
Hon. Mr. A. O. LANE—Chairman.
D. G. M. BARNARD, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
A. H. COMPTON, Esq. W. L. FAYDEN, Esq.
G. M. DODD, Esq. J. A. FLEMING, Esq.
G. T. M. HARRIS, Esq. H. P. WHITE, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.
Acting Manager: Hongkong—J. McARTHUR, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. STUTT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1933. [27]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1932. [28]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital — \$3,000,000
Reserve Fund — \$2,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors — \$2,800,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 8th, 1933. [31]

THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Greenchurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital — \$2,000,000
Subscribed Capital — \$1,800,000
Paid-up Capital — \$1,800,000
Reserve Fund — \$1,800,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, Ltd.

BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Bombay, Madras, Shanghai, Calcutta, Rangoon, New York, Simla, Colombo, Karachi, Penang, Singapore, Delhi, Kota Bharu, Port Louis (Mauritius), Galle.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

N. C. WILSON,
Manager.
7 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, May 31st, 1932. [30]

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

司公限有行銀商華

HEAD OFFICE:
General Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

N. C. WILSON,
Manager.
7 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, May 31st, 1932. [30]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid up) — Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund — Yen 60,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at:
Batavia, Bombay, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Siam, Yokohama.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

18th March, 1933. [32]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid up) — Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund — Yen 60,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at:
Batavia, Bombay, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Siam, Yokohama.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

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Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

18th March, 1933. [32]

HYGIENIC MACHINE-MADE Cigarettes

OBVIOUSLY MACHINE-MADE CIGARETTES are more HYGIENIC and more CONSISTENTLY WELL MADE than those made by any other process.

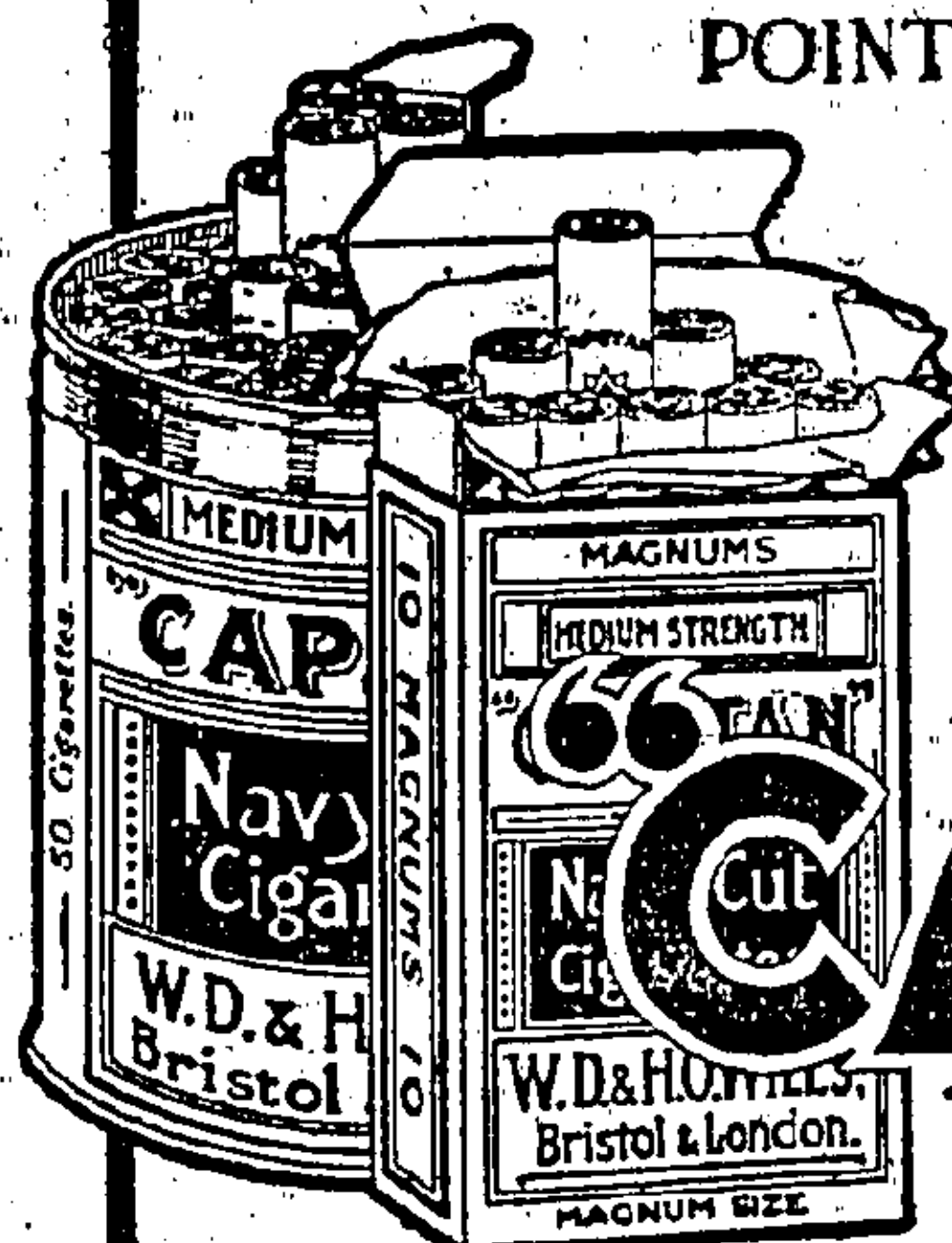
In the manufacturing of "CAPSTAN" Cigarettes for instance,

POINT NO 1

Pure dust-free tobacco leaf is fed to Modern Machines in Model Factories and no soiled human hand comes into contact with the cigarette during the process of manufacture.

POINT NO 2

Machine-Made Cigarettes are uniformly well made. Each paper receives its proper quota of tobacco leaf and is rolled to the correct degree of "tightness". This Uniformity is impossible to attain under any other process.



CAPSTAN
THE COOL HYGIENIC SMOKE

ASK THE MAN WHO KNOWS!

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE

"HELENUS" 23RD JULY London, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
"SARPEDON" 7TH AUG. Marseilles, London & Rotterdam.
"RHEXESOR" 13TH AUG. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"LAOMEDON" 20TH AUG. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

"PELEUS" 1ST AUG. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"TITAN" 15TH AUG. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"AGAMEMNON" 1ST SEPT. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE

"TYNDAREUS" 23RD JULY } Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"PROTESILAUS" 14TH AUG. }

NEW YORK SERVICE

"TALHYBIUS" 14TH AUG. via Suez.
"ANTIOCHUS" 5TH SEPT. via Suez.

PASSENGER SERVICE

"PATROCLUS" 6TH AUG. for Shanghai.
"SARPEDON" 7TH AUG. for Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"PATROCLUS" 4TH SEPT. for Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"MENTOR" 17TH SEPT. for Singapore & London.
"TEIRESIAS" 5TH NOV. for Singapore & London.

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
CHINESE & SOY, Ltd.,
AGENTS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY

CAPITAL U.S. \$4,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Owned and controlled by a group of leading American Banks under control of Federal Reserve Bank and the New York State Banking Department.

General Banking Business.

BRANCHES—

SHANGHAI, PEKING, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, CANTON, MANILA, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND HONGKONG.

D. M. BIGGAR,
MANAGER.

General Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

E. C. LAY,
Chief Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA

行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital — \$100,000,000
Paid-up Capital — \$10,000,000
Reserve Funds — \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 4, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, and sub-branches in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

New York Bankers: The Irving National Bank.

The Equitable Trust Company New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Special facilities for Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Banking Business transacted.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: No. 10 Des Voeux Road, C. HONGKONG.

Established 1919.

Authorized Capital — \$10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital — \$5,000,000.00
Reserve Fund — \$5,000,000.00

DIRECTORS:
Mr. Fung Wai Tung, Chairman.
Mr. Fung Ping Shan.
Mr. Fung Ping Shan.
Mr. Fung Ping Shan.
Mr. Fung Ping Shan.
Mr. Fung Ping Shan.

Chief Manager: Mr. Fung Wai Tung.
Asst. Manager: Mr. Fung Wai Tung.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:
LONDON, PARIS, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, KOREA, NAGASAKI, SINGAPORE, TIENTSIN, MANILA, SAMARANG, CALCUTTA.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

For 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 18 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 24 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 30 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 36 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 42 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 48 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 54 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 60 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 66 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 72 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 78 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 84 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 90 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 96 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 102 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 108 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 114 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 120 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 126 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 132 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, Limited.

(TAIWAN BANK).
Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter 1895.

Capital Subscribed — Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) — Yen 12,000,000
Reserve Funds — Yen 12,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto, Fukuoka, Nagasaki, etc.

FORMOSA—Keelung, Tainan, Hualien, etc.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, etc.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Canton, etc.

London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

New York Bankers: The Irving National Bank.

The Equitable Trust Company New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Special facilities for Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Banking Business transacted.

For 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 18 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 24 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 30 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 36 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 42 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 48 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 54 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 60 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 66 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 72 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 78 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 84 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 90 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 96 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

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